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THE ARMY RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

THE War Department has now received the annual reports of all the commanders of military divisions. The number and length of these reports compels us to delay the publication of some of them, and to reduce others by discarding unessential details of official statement. The survey of our military operations, presented in these reports, shows what constant and active service is required of our little Army, even in these times of peace. The unsettled condition of affairs at the South, and the outrages committed by the Indians on the Plains, have kept our officers and soldiers constantly employed; and their work has been far from agreeable. They have had to endure the labors and hardships, and to a considerable extent, the risks of active service in the field, without securing the honor belonging to it. As General SHERMAN pithily says, it has been "all work and no glory."

In General SHERMAN's Military Division especially, as his report shows, our soldiers have been "left in the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races, without the privilege of advising or being consulted beforehand." This is true of the Southern departments as well. There they have been exposed to a war of factions, quite as disagreeable, in many respects, as the war of races west of the Mississippi. The report of General THOMAS, which we publish, shows clearly the disturbed condition of society, not only in his military division, but throughout a large part of the section lately in rebellion. We commend this report to the attention of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who has announced to the English public his discovery that the Southern States, and especially the Arcadian Texas, are no more disturbed by lawless violence than other sections of the Union.

This statement of Mr. JOHNSON's recalls a conversation we had recently with a relative of General GRANT, in the course of which he stated that the General's views on the subject of reconstruction had been very much influenced by the reports received at his headquarters, as to the condition of affairs throughout the South. These reports, nearly two years ago, showed an aggregate of twenty-five hundred murders of Union men and negroes, at the South, where no attempt was made to punish the assassins. This total does not now represent one-half the truth. We have not yet seen the report of General ROUSSEAU; but no one who knows the condition of affairs in Texas, will doubt that the desperadoes of that State have done their full share to swell this aggregate. We shall not stop to account for this condition of affairs; we simply assert the fact as one that cannot be lost sight of in determining the military necessities of the country. As General THOMAS shows, the discontent which exists at the South, is not due to the civil disabilities to which a portion of the people

of that section have been subjected. It is to be ascribed to other causes; is indeed the natural result of the disorganization of society resulting from the war, among a people whose notions of the obligations of justice and law have never been of the highest.

The report of General SHERMAN, which we publish, and that of General SHERIDAN, which we reserve for another number, graphically describe the condition of things on the Plains. General SHERIDAN is preparing for a vigorous campaign. As soon as the failure of the grass, and the cold weather, force the scattered bands to come together to winter in the milder latitudes south of the Arkansas, a movement of troops will be made from Bascom, Lyon, Dodge, and Arbuckle, which the General hopes will be successful in securing a permanent peace. This time the Indians are clearly in the wrong. They have had no excuse for violating their treaties; and indeed the very efforts made to conciliate them had occasioned this outbreak, by leading them to believe that we were so afraid of their red skins that they need only threaten war to secure what they wished. Our withdrawal from the Powder River Road, in answer to the earnest entreaties of the Sioux, was ascribed by them to fear, and was followed up by raids to the line of the Pacific Road, and to the south of it into Colorado. The Sioux also sent to the Arapahoes, on Beaver Creek, and the Cheyenne camps on Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, and told them what had occurred, and made them believe, by war or threats of war they, too, could compel us to abandon the Smoky Hill line, which passes through the very heart of the buffalo region, the best hunting grounds of America. Hence these Indians, assisted by the Sioux, made a raid upon the settlements near Fort Harker, where they ravished the women, carried off children, and killed seventeen men. Up to the very moment of their departure from Pawnee Fork, General SHERMAN tells us, "no Indian alleges any but the kindest treatment on the part of the agents of the general Government, of our soldiers, or of the frontier people, with one exception, Agent LEAVENWORTH. The soldiers, not only from a natural aversion to an Indian war, but under positive orders from me, had borne with all manner of insult and provocation."

In spite of this, the Cheyennes at once began a general war along the Smoky Hill and Arkansas roads, simultaneously attacking every party of white men who had not received a notice of the change in their peaceful relations, and who were therefore unprepared for attack. The aggregate murders amounted to seventy-nine in August and September.

General SHERIDAN also states that every alternative was exhausted to maintain peace with the Indians, but without success. According to his report, in all contests and skirmishes which have taken place up to this time, about ninety-two Indians have been killed, and an unknown number wounded. No villages have as yet been destroyed, and no large amount of stock captured. The number of soldiers killed in this period has been six, and of scouts in the Government service five, of soldiers wounded ten, and of scouts sixteen. The number of citizens killed and officially reported is seventy-five, and nine wounded. In nearly all cases the most horrible and savage bar-

barities were perpetrated on the bodies of the victims.

The amount of stock run off is probably in excess of five thousand head. The settlements have been driven in, and ranches abandoned, making the damage done to all interests, so large that, unless the Indians are made to obey the authority of the Government, there will be a total paralysis of some of the best interests of this section of country. "All confidence is destroyed. The people had felt some degree of security from the assurances of the Peace Commission, and many of them have met a horrible fate in consequence. No peace which will give confidence can be hereafter made by paying tribute to these savage bands of cruel marauders."

In concluding his report General SHERIDAN says, forcibly:

The motive of the Peace Commission was humane; but there was an error of judgment in making peace with these Indians last fall. They should have been punished, and made to give up the plunder captured, and which they now hold, and after properly submitting to the military and disgorging their plunder, they could have been turned over to the civil agents. This error has given many more victims to savage ferocity.

The present system of dealing with the Indians, I think, is an error. There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved, and too much money to be made; and it is the interest of the nation and of humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce. The Peace Commission and the Indian Department, and the military and the Indians make a "balky team." The public treasury is depleted and innocent people murdered in the quadrangular management, in which the public treasury and the unarmed settlers are the greatest sufferers. There should be only one head in the government of Indians; now they look to the Peace Commission, then to the Indian Department, both of which are expensive institutions, without any system or adequate machinery to make good their promises. Then the Indian falls back on the military, which is the only reliable resort in case he becomes pinched from hunger.

I respectfully recommend, in view of what I have seen since I came in command of this department, and from a long experience with Indians heretofore, that the Indian Department be transferred to the War Department, and that the Lieutenant-General, as the common superior, have sole and entire charge of the Indians; that each department commander and the officers under him have the sole and entire charge of the Indians in his department. There will then be no "balky team," no additional expense in salaries—a just accountability in the disbursement of the Indian appropriations. The machinery necessary to support the Army can, without additional expense, supply the Indians.

The Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, in his report, estimates the present number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, at 300,000. The Alaska Indians, according to General HALLECK, number but 15,000. The Indians are scattered over an immense extent of territory, and it is difficult to take care of them with the small force we have. General SHERIDAN had under his command 1,200 Cavalry, and about 1,400 Infantry. After distributing this force for the protection of the railroad and the different posts, and along the line of settlement, he had available for the field, at the commencement of hostilities, only eleven companies of Cavalry—seven of the Seventh and four of the Tenth Cavalry—in all about 800 men. As long as the present condition of things continues, says General SHERMAN, from necessity and public policy, we cannot reduce our military forces on the frontier, and should not even allow their strength to fall away by the rapid causes of death, discharge, and desertion, but should keep the ranks continually replenished with fresh recruits. The generals commanding other military divisions make a similar showing of deficient force, and unless there should be a decided change in affairs, we do not well see how it will be within the ingenuity of Congress to reduce the Army below its present number.

THE ARMY.

AN order has been issued from the War Department providing that, whenever it becomes necessary, in consequence of changes of station, transportation for regimental and company libraries may be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

THE claims for back pay and bounty, and for the additional bounty to soldiers under the act of 1866, have been so nearly exhausted by the Division of Referred Claims in the Paymaster-General's office, that it is expected the additional paymasters engaged on these claims will be mustered out of service on the 1st of January next, and the Division abolished. Out of the 9,500 claims for additional bounty remaining to be adjudicated, 6,000 are ready for settlement, only waiting for the soldiers' receipts on voucher No. 5 of the Department. Soldiers having claims of this nature are advised to sign the necessary receipts and transmit them to Colonel Gibson, who will at once dispose of their accounts. Forms may be obtained by addressing Paymaster Gibson, or the Paymaster-General, in this city.

THE experimental firing at Fort Monroe, under the direction of the Engineer Department, was inaugurated last Friday, in the presence of a large number of distinguished officers, among whom were Generals Delafield, Humphreys, Barnard, Cullum, Benham, Simpson, Tower, Wright, Newton, Thom, Gilmore, and Reese, and Colonels Stewart and Casey, of the Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-Generals Hagner and Kingsbury, of the Ordnance; Generals Barry and Roberts, of the Artillery school, and a number of others.

The firing was conducted by Brevet Colonel T. G. Baylor, of the Ordnance, assisted by Brevet Major W. S. Beebe and Captain M. L. Poland. Three different targets are used, all of the latest and most improved patterns. The Engineers' Department has been engaged upon them for some months past, and they were models of neatness and strength. The largest one was made of granite, and had a small embrasure about four feet from the ground, and is said to have been erected upon the same plan as the "Rip Raps," or more properly Fort Wool. It is of strong stone work, and supported upon each side by heavy abutments. The second one consists of a heavy wrought-iron embrasure, composed of two heavy plates of wrought iron over a foot in thickness, and firmly riveted together, the back supported by heavy masonry. The parapet on one side of this embrasure was composed of concrete, while the other was common earthwork. The third target is composed of brick, stone, and heavy wrought-iron plates, and made to represent the casemate of a fort. It is thought to be the strongest one of the three.

The firing was commenced on the target first described, with a 13-inch smooth-bore gun, the shot being of steel, and weighing about 320 pounds. The object was to strike the target at the embrasure, or near it, thus dismounting or disabling any piece that might have been planted behind it. The first shot was well aimed, and just grazed the side of the target, going through it, and landing safely in the sand. The second was a little higher, striking above the upper right-hand corner of the embrasure, and did an immense amount of damage, sending large pieces of granite, which would weigh from 200 to 300 pounds, some thirty to forty feet to the rear. The fourth and last shot fired at this target was from a 15-inch gun, and struck the target between the embrasure and the ground, tearing an immense hole in it. These experiments were made from a distance of 1,000 yards. The embrasure of plate wrought iron, proposed by General Barnard, was next tried. The first shot, from a 13-inch smooth-bore gun, struck the iron plate fairly in the centre, nearly burying itself, smashing the bolts, and completely demolishing that side of the work. A second shot, from the 12-inch rifle, which arrived here a few days since, was fired at the opposite side of this work, striking it fairly, and knocking it to pieces. The shot weighed over 600 pounds, and was fired from a distance of 500 yards.

The Ordnance Department has a very fine instrument—Shultz Chronoscope—for testing the initial velocity of shot. It is worked by electricity in the following manner: Two wire targets are placed, one about twenty yards from the gun, and the second about the same distance farther on. These are connected by fine insulated wire with the instrument, which is some four hundred yards in the rear of the firing. The instrument is adjusted on a plan similar to Benton's electro-ballistic machine. When the shot is fired, it cuts the wire in the first target, which is recorded by the machine, the next one being cut in like manner; the interval of time occupied by the ball in passing from one target to the other furnishes the data for obtaining the initial velocity of the shot.

The firing was resumed on Saturday. The first shot was fired at the stone pier on the right of the embrasure, at which they had been firing the previous day. It struck the stone-work about five feet from the ground, and near the embrasure, knocking out several large pieces of granite. The second shot struck the pier about the centre, scattering fine pieces of granite in every direction, and starting some of the outside work. The third shot struck above the first one, and also near the embrasure, doing much damage to the masonry where it was joined to the iron-work, and knocking several pieces off. The fourth was fired at the left hand pier, which is composed of brick and concrete. It struck near the centre of the pier, and crumbled the front part for some two or three feet in thickness entirely to pieces. The rear of the pier, however, was not injured in the least. The arch of brick-work overhead was injured by the preceding shot.

Attention was then turned to the gneiss tower, which received a shot in its centre, damaging it badly, and making the scales fly in every direction. Another shot, from an opposite angle, struck on the left side, somewhat lower down, doing considerable damage, and starting the masonry. The firing was then directed upon the embrasure at the extreme left, the one first experimented on. In the first day's firing it had been badly damaged near and above the embrasure, so they aimed at the solid work, to the right and left of the embrasure, which is supported by stone-work on one side and brick-work on the other. The first shot struck on the right side, being the one supported by stone-work, which made a large opening in the granite, and started the stone-work at the rear. A second shot, in exactly the same place, had a most damaging effect upon the work, plowing its way clean through, and knocking large pieces far to the rear. A shot was then put through the left-hand side of the work, which damaged the brick-work to some extent. We are compelled to defer a further account of the firing until next week.

A PRIVATE soldier of the Third U. S. Artillery was recently tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, and being found guilty of lifting a stone to throw at the officer of the day, and using threatening and insulting language to him, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to be confined for three years at hard labor in such military prison as the Secretary of War may designate. In commenting on this case, Brevet Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East, says:

In the case of Private Donahue, Third Artillery, it appears that he was a prisoner in charge of the guard, in the guard-house of a permanent fortification, on a small island, entirely under the control of the military authorities; that, from some neglect on the part of those whose duty it was to guard him, he became intoxicated with liquor drunk while thus confined; that, in consequence of this drunkenness, he became noisy and quarrelsome, and then, because of his not being properly dealt with by those on account of whose neglect he became turbulent, was insubordinate in offering to resist the sentinel who had him in charge.

His conduct was disorderly, and merits punishment; but it is not of the kind to call for the sentence given by the court, which is excessive, both in kind and degree. So much of it, therefore, as directs him to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States is not approved. The confinement at hard labor is approved to the extent of six months, and, instead of a military prison, it is mitigated to be under charge of the guard at the station of his company.

The conduct of the officer of the day, in repeatedly striking the prisoner when under charge of the guard, and whose presence, therefore, was secure, and who, it is seen from the evidence and the finding of the court, offered him, personally, no resistance and no disrespect, merits pointed condemnation. An officer who uses his sabre on one of his men, can only justify himself for so doing by pleading some great and manifest necessity; as, an act of open mutiny; to secure the person of a prisoner who resists an arrest with force, etc. He cannot strike a soldier by way of punishment for an offence committed. The sentence, as thus mitigated, will be duly carried into effect by his commanding officer.

BREVET Brigadier-General Addison Farnsworth, U. S. Volunteers, has written a letter to the *Tribune*, correcting the statement that the rebel General H. F. Reed, who recently committed suicide, was the man who first planted our flag on the heights of Chapultepec. He says, by referring to General Scott's dispatch of the action, it will be seen that it was Lieutenant Mayne Reid (now better known as Captain Mayne Reid, the novelist), who thus distinguished himself at the storming of Chapultepec, having, at the head of a company of New York Volunteers and one of Marines, led the final charge by which the fortress was taken, and fallen, severely wounded, in the ditch, while his lieutenant, Dardenville, was the man who first planted the flag of the United States upon the castle.

At his own request, having served over twenty years, Sergeant Stephen A. Balk, Battery B, Second Artillery, has been discharged from the service of the United States.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Magruder, surgeon U. S. Army, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, by order of Major-General Sheridan.

FIRST Lieutenant Gregory Barrett, Jr., Twenty-Sixth Infantry, has been assigned to duty as depot commissary of subsistence, at Brownsville, Texas.

BREVET Major-General S. S. Carroll, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to special duty on the staff of Major-General Hancock.

BREVET Colonel James F. Wade, major Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Stockton, Texas, and assume command of that post.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of four months, has been granted Captain J. W. Weir, Fourteenth Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General B. C. Card, acting chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, on duty connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of forty days, has been granted Captain A. A. Harbach, Twentieth Infantry.

BREVET Colonel A. G. Malloy, first lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry, has been appointed, by Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, mayor of Jefferson, Texas, vice Hodge, removed for inefficiency and neglect of duty.

BREVET Captain C. L. Hudson, second lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty at Clarksville, Texas, and will proceed to Bryan Station, and report for duty with his company.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Wallace, Kan., on duty connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

UPON being relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. MacKenzie, colonel Forty-first Infantry, Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Quitman, Texas, and assume command of that post.

BREVET Major William A. Kobbe, first lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, has been appointed adjutant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, by Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, U. S. Army, colonel commanding the regiment.

DOCTOR A. J. Mauran, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with Company H, Tenth Cavalry, and ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and on his arrival, report in person to the Medical Director Department of the Missouri for instructions.

CAPTAIN J. W. Clous, Thirty-eighth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Hays, and will proceed without delay to the Headquarters District of the Upper Arkansas, in the field, reporting on his arrival in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, for assignment to duty on his staff.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Pinckney Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, has been detailed as a Field-Officer's Court, under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, for the trial of such enlisted men of his regiment as may properly come before him, at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

BREVET Colonel Samuel Ross, major Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been detailed as a Field-Officer's Court, under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, for the trial of such enlisted men of his regiment as may properly come before him, at Washington, Arkansas.

BREVET Major-General Delos B. Sacket, inspector-general U. S. Army, having reported for duty to Major-General Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, Brevet Major-General S. S. Carroll, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting assistant inspector-general of that division.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the week ending November 14, 1868: Acting Assistant Surgeon T. B. Chase, U. S. Army, November 11, 1868, special duty; Second Lieutenant Peter V. Haskin, Fifth Cavalry, November 14, 1868, en route to join regiment in the field; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lay, captain Third Infantry, November 12, 1868, relieved from recruiting service, and en route to regiment.

THE following is a transcript of the officers' register at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending November 15, 1867: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gaines Lawson, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, November 9, 1868; Captain James F. Randlett, Thirty-ninth Infantry, November 11, 1868; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Infantry, November 9, 1868; Major J. W. Todd, Ordnance Department, November 11, 1868; Captain D. A. Ward, Thirty-ninth Infantry, November 13, 1868.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles J. Johnson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The court sentenced the accused to be dismissed the service, but the President has commuted the sentence, so that hereafter the name First Lieutenant Charles J. Johnson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, shall be borne on the official Army Register, on the list of first lieutenants of infantry, next below that of First Lieutenant H. R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. The sentence, as commuted, will be duly executed.

A MILITARY Commission is appointed to convene at San Antonio, Texas, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as

practicable, for the trial of Sergeant Thomas Dwyer, Company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the commission: Brevet Brigadier-General J. S. Mason, major Thirty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, colonel Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Ellis, captain Thirty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major J. W. Eckles, first lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry; Captain J. A. Hopkins, Thirty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. P. Smith, Thirty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

SECOND Lieutenant George H. Cook, Twenty-eighth Infantry, having obtained leave of absence, has been relieved from duty as adjutant, quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence and treasurer of the Post of Camden, Arkansas. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Towle, first lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry, is announced as adjutant, quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence and treasurer of the above Post of Camden, Arkansas. In relieving Lieutenant Cook, Brevet Major Culbertson, commanding officer of the post, takes pleasure in acknowledging his entire satisfaction with the faithful and intelligent manner in which he has performed his duties in these several departments.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to convene at Austin, Texas, on Tuesday, December 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Major George W. Smith, captain Thirty-fifth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel Moses B. Walker, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick M. Crandal, captain Forty-first Infantry; Brevet Major Clarence Mauck, captain Fourth Cavalry; Brevet Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Samuel M. Whiteside, captain Sixth Cavalry; Captain John C. Conner, Forty-first Infantry; Captain John McDonald, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Captain William O. Douglas, first lieutenant U. S. Army (retired); First Lieutenant Walter F. Halleck, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Major Clarence E. Bennett, captain Seventeenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following is the roster of officers of the Post of Fort Sully, D. T.: Brevet Major-General D. S. Stanley, colonel Twenty-second Infantry, commanding post and district; First Lieutenant A. H. Goodloe, adjutant Twenty-second Infantry, and post adjutant and acting assistant adjutant-general of district; First Lieutenant W. S. McCoskey, regimental quartermaster and chief quartermaster of district; Brevet Major Charles A. Webb, captain Twenty-second Infantry, commanding company; Captain J. M. Duffy, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding company; Captain J. B. Irvine, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding company; First Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, on duty with company; First Lieutenant F. H. Dibble, on leave; Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant J. P. Walker, commanding mounted detachment; Second Lieutenant J. W. Chickering, brevet captain U. S. Army, on leave; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Grey, surgeon U. S. Army; F. A. Davis, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

SHOOTING ARRESTED DESERTERS.

JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS IN THE MATTER.

THE following order is of interest to the service at large—in a legal point of view—upon a subject on which there are but few, if any, reported cases, and it may prove serviceable in a similar instance:

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE U. S. A.,
NEW YORK CITY, November 5, 1868.

Special Orders No. 158.

Private Charles Thompson, of the recruiting party of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hull, U. S. A., at Philadelphia, Pa., was ordered by Lance-Sergeant Albert Fleibum to arrest Private Patrick Dempsey, a recognized deserter from Company A, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry. In the lawful discharge of this duty, upon violent resistance offered, he shot said Dempsey to death, and on the 19th of October, 1868, was committed by the coroner of the city, upon the finding of the coroner's jury, for killing said Dempsey "while in the act of arresting him as a deserter from the U. S. service."

Under a writ of *habeas corpus*, October 23, 1868, from the State Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia, Private Thompson was duly discharged from custody of the civil authorities by the court on the ground that there was nothing in the case requiring the action of the Grand Jury.

A subsequent charge was preferred, as by law provided, against Private Thompson for "manslaughter, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 99th Article of War" to the authority competent to act upon such charge. The same was returned from the headquarters of the brevet major-general commanding Department of the East with the following endorsement:

Respectfully returned. The specifications of this charge showing that Private Thompson committed the act alleged while in the lawful discharge of his duty, acting under competent orders and after violent resistance offered him by the party whose arrest he was attempting to enforce, the commanding general declines to bring the prisoner to trial before a General Court-martial upon this charge, believing that Private Thompson's action in the premises was both lawful and praiseworthy.

By command of Brevet Major-General McDowell.

ROBERT C. PERRY,

Brevet Major U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

The competent legal (military) authority having refused to find "a true bill of indictment," Private Charles Thompson, General Service U. S. A., is released from arrest and restored to duty.

The commanding general regrets that the requirements of the law should have caused the arrest and confinement of Private Thompson for the proper discharge of his duty.

The commanding officer at Fort Columbus will grant Private Thompson a furlough of ten days, at the expiration of which he will return to duty at Fort Columbus.

By order of Brevet Major-General Butterfield.

ARA BIRD GARDNER,

First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In this case Private Thompson was violently assaulted by the deserter, after arrest, and was compelled to shoot him—in consequence of which he died two weeks afterward.

The coroner's jury thereupon found, substantially, "that Private Patrick Dempsey came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Private Thompson, while in the act of arresting him as a deserter from the U. S. service"; and to answer the formalities of the law, Private Thompson was committed to Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, by Coroner Daniels, to answer for a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Judge Brewster, of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, however, discharged Private Thompson on a *habeas corpus*, and the civil authorities having declined to take jurisdiction on the evidence adduced, it naturally reverted to the military authorities, under the 99th Article of War (act of April 10, 1806), and 5th Amendment U. S. Constitution, for the reason that upon the finding of the coroner's jury, and decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions on the testimony again adduced, it appeared that the deceased was actually a deserter from the U. S. Army, at the time of the occurrence.

The court, therefore, in the exercise of a sound discretion, considered the offence charged as being in the nature of a justifiable homicide, and *not capital*, because the deceased being apprehended upon reasonable and probable cause of having committed the crime of desertion, and violently endeavoring to escape, it became the duty of Private Thompson to use his best endeavors to prevent the escape, and, acting *bona fide*, the killing was not murder, but manslaughter, justifiable by Pennsylvania law. (Vide: the numerous cases cited in VIII. "Monthly Law Reporter" (new series), page 151, and "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence," 7th edition, 1868, page 736.)

The court may also, under these circumstances, have considered the act of Private Thompson a necessary exercise of authority, and borne in mind the dicta of Chancellor Kent ("1 Kent's Commentaries," page 451), that "no State can control the exercise of any authority under the Federal Government." If the crime charged had been that of "murder," it would have been cognizable, in time of war, by a General Court-martial (act of March 3, 1863, section 30); but in time of peace by the courts of the particular State within whose territory the act was committed, unless on United States territory, in which case the United States District or Circuit Court would have jurisdiction.

Numerous acts of Congress prescribe "that every soldier who deserts the service of the United States shall be liable to serve for such period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court-martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended and tried." (Vide: Act of March 16, 1802, section 18, volume 2, Statutes, page 136. Act of January 29, 1813, section 12, volume 2, Statutes, page 706. Act of January 11, 1812, section 16, volume 2, Statutes, page 673.)

In this connection, the United States Supreme Court declared, in *Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (16 Peters, page 542), "that Congress have, on various occasions, exercised powers which were necessary and proper as means to carry into effect rights expressly given, and duties expressly enjoined, by the Constitution."

"The end being required, it has been deemed a just and necessary implication that the means to accomplish it are given also; or, in other words, that the power flows as a necessary means to accomplish the end."

It is under this implied authority, contained in the last-mentioned acts of Congress, that General Order No. 7, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, 1866, directs recruiting officers "to take special pains to cause the arrest of deserters, by their recruiting parties and by citizens," and it was under this authority that Private Thompson acted.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL STONEMAN.

Brevet Major-General Stoneman, commanding the First Military District, State of Virginia, has made his report to the General-in-Chief.

He says, the system inaugurated and the policy pursued by General Schofield having by long experience been found complete and satisfactory, the one was adopted and the other followed, with such modification in detail as circumstances arising from time to time seemed to demand.

The fourteenth article of the constitution was thought by some to vacate every office in the State filled by persons who came within its provisions. He says his predecessor had made 532 appointments—very many of them minor positions—to vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal, and in doing so had very nearly exhausted the available material at his disposal. But one vacancy on the bench had occurred, and to fill this it had been deemed necessary to resort to the officers of the Army to find a person fit for this important and responsible position. This instance is cited to show the evident impossibility of carrying on the government of the State upon the assumption that the thousands of officers in the district, embracing State officers, judges, sheriffs, commissioners, commonwealth attorneys, magistrates, etc., not to speak of the large number of town or municipal officers, such as mayors, councilmen, aldermen, constables, overseers of the poor, and others, should suddenly cease in performance of their functions, with no possibility of filling their places under the provisions of the reconstruction laws. In some instances it has been found absolutely impossible to find any person upon whom an appointment could be conferred, and the difficulty has been overcome by devolving the performance of the duties upon persons who were not opposed to reconstruction or disloyal to the government of the United States. General Stoneman recommends the repeal of the ninth section of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. While seeking for some remedy for the evils which it was feared with reason might ensue, the question, by non-action, substantially settled itself, and very possibly this result was promoted by his opportune absence from the State, immediately subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and things moved on as before under the provisions and requirements of the reconstruction laws, then and now in full operation. Since August, the forces in that district have been reduced by sending a squadron of cavalry to the Plains, the battery of artillery to Washington, and the Twenty-ninth Infan-

try to Tennessee, and the companies which remain have been greatly depleted by reason of the number of men discharged on account of the expiration of their terms of service. A large number will be discharged during the next three months, and consequently, by the 1st of January next, the whole number in the district will be much below 1,000 in the aggregate. Among the more important questions that have presented themselves for consideration, is the Methodist Church contest. After a careful investigation and an able opinion thereon by Judge-Advocate Colonel H. B. Burnham, it has been deemed advisable not as yet to make any order thereon. The investigation shows that it embraces many delicate questions of law, both statute and ecclesiastical, and it is one, General Stoneman says, that can only be settled by the decision of the highest civil tribunal or by legislative enactments. Special cases as they have arisen have been settled on the principle of recognizing the claims of both contestants, and giving each the right of occupying on alternate weeks.

The affairs connected with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in Virginia, have been managed with ability and discretion, reflecting great credit on the able and upright Assistant Commissioner, General Brown. His subordinates have, as far as General Stoneman is informed, performed their thankless duties to the general satisfaction of those concerned, and have sought, as far as in their power, to see that justice was done and the rights of the negroes protected. In doing this, they had on one hand ignorance, and on the other prejudice to contend against and overcome. Instances, though rare, have been brought to his attention, where violence has been used toward them; but those cases were confined to individuals and were not chargeable to communities. The abuses practised toward negroes which have been reported by the Bureau agents, have, in all instances, been investigated by military commissions, and the civil authorities have been required to see that justice was administered. As the law now stands, and in accordance with its requirements, many of the functions of the Bureau will cease on the 1st of January. In consideration of the unconstructed condition of the State—with no Legislature to make laws or regulations, or appropriations of money; with an exhausted treasury and an apathetic people, its further continuance, in some modified form, became an important matter, worthy of the early attention of Congress. The officers, both civil and military, have, in general, performed their duties with willingness worthy of commendation, and to this, together with respect for law and justice manifested by the people white and black, is due the quiet and good order that reign throughout the Commonwealth.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL, U. S. A.

GENERAL A. B. Eaton, commissary-general of subsistence, has made his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to the Secretary of War. He says that during the year the greater part of the subsistence supplies for the Army have been bought in the great market cities of the country on proposals received by advertising; and when they were obtained at other points and in different manner it was the exigencies of the public service seemed to so demand. Most of the stores for troops on the Pacific coast were bought in California. He discusses at some length the question of supplying troops on the Plains and between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains. He says the cost for a number of years has been comparatively large, but the settlement of the country growing out of the near completion of one branch of the Pacific Railway will materially reduce the cost of furnishing supplies in the future. He has an officer of his bureau now on a tour in that section who is expected to make a report on its resources with recommendations as to the best methods of carrying out the general purpose of the bureau. General Eaton opposes the plan of having large reservations with military posts far apart on the Plains, and says that smaller reservations, protected by military, would encourage more settlements, the location of farms, erection of mills, etc., and be of great advantage to his Department. He states that the average cost of fresh beef per pound this year, east of the Rocky Mountains, was eleven and three-tenths cents, which is three-tenths of a cent per pound less than the cost last year. The average cost this year at nine of the principal points of supply was twenty-three cents and two mills per complete ration. The average value of tobacco furnished per month to the Army was \$19, 366, which is paid for by men who use it, being deducted from their pay proper. The value of the subsistence stores supplied the freedmen and refugees for the fiscal year of 1867 was \$882,684, and in 1868 it was \$632,776, making a total of \$1,515,461, of which the Freedmen's bureau has repaid \$1,048,669. The value of Army stores issued to the Indians during the fiscal year of 1867 was \$644,439, and in 1868 it was \$373,926. The number of claims received to date under the acts of July, 1866, and March, 1867, authorizing the commutation of rations to soldiers who were prisoners during the war, or to their heirs, is 4,944, on which there has been paid over the sum of \$250,500. General Eaton says that under the act of July, 1864, authorizing the payment, in certain cases, for subsistence stores taken and used by the Army, he has received 5,386 claims, of which 3,545, aggregating \$2,088,373, have been disallowed; 906, aggregating \$663,034, have not yet been examined, and 845, aggregating \$196,030, have been recommended to the Treasury Department for settlement. The whole number of Army officers' accounts of all kinds received during the year was 12,502, of which 12,215 have been examined and sent to the Treasury. General Eaton closes by saying that all volunteer commissaries of subsistence have been mustered out, and he recommends, as he did last year, that Congress authorize the appointment of assistant commissaries from lieutenants of the line of the Army, and also the appointment of post commissary sergeants.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN C. R. P. Rogers has been ordered to the command of the *Franklin*.

CAPTAIN Joseph P. Sanford has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

CAPTAIN J. C. Howell has been ordered to duty as fleet-captain of the European Squadron.

CAPTAIN Benjamin Moore Dove, retired list U. S. Navy, died at Key West, Fla., November 19th.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. J. McDougal sailed during the past week for St. Thomas and Brazil.

CAPTAIN T. G. Corbin and Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Wallace have been detached from the *Guerriere* and ordered home.

THE United States steamer *Nipsic* arrived at Fortress Monroe Nov. 25th and sailed the next day for the West Indies.

THE United States steamer *Oneida*, the ram *Stonewall* and several English, French and Dutch ships-of-war were at Yokohama, October 28th.

THE United States steamer *Yantic* arrived at Aspinwall November 13th. The *Gettysburg*, which was there at that date, was soon to leave for the United States.

COMMANDER H. Erben has been transferred from the *Kansas* to the *Patience*; Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Seeley from the *Patience* to the *Kansas*; Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Ramsey from the *Guerriere* to the *Patience*.

ORDERS have been received at the Charleston Navy-yard to have the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, second-class, fifteen guns, made ready for sea on January 1st. She is to relieve the *Shenandoah*, now in the European Squadron.

LATEST intelligence from the United States Squadron in the China and Japan Seas, reports the flag-ship *Piscataqua*, *Monocacy*, and *Iroquois* at Hiogo, the *Oneida* at Yokohama, the *Ashuelot*, *Idaho*, and *Maumee* at Nagasaki, the *Aroostook* at Amoy, and the *Unadilla* at Hong Kong. The *Shenandoah* has been ordered home.

THERE does not appear to be any sufficient ground for the report that Admiral Farragut is preparing an elaborate report of his European tour for the Navy Department. He sent home brief reports from time to time, many of which were embodied in the last annual report of Secretary Welles, numbers of which have been printed in the newspapers, and all of which will be included with the documents accompanying the departmental budget of this year. The Secretary in his own report will briefly epitomize the admiral's cruise, and this is all which is likely to be done with regard to an official history of the movements of the admiral and his flag-ship.

AN official banquet was given at Havana, November 20th, by the captain-general in the government palace at which Admiral Hoff and the officers of the American Squadron were the principal guests. General Lersundi made a speech, in the course of which he admitted that had he been born in the United States he would in all probability have been a radical republican; but being a native of Spain he was a constitutional monarchist, with liberal ideas. He closed with a toast to the American Union and its rulers and people. Admiral Hoff offered a toast in honor of Spain, saying the governments of Spain and the United States had been friends for seventy years, and friends he hoped they would always remain. The toasts were received with great applause.

THE steamer *Mississippi*, which arrived at New York November 20th, brought advices from Rio Janeiro of October 26th. At that date the United States steamers *Guerriere*, *Patience*, *Kansas* and *Quinnebaug* were to leave Rio Janeiro on the 27th or 28th, with General McMahon, for Paraguay. The *Wasp* was at Montevideo, with Minister Washburne. The gunboat *Shamokin* was at St. Thomas on the way to the United States. Advices from Paraguay state that the allies are besieging Lopez at Villetta, and that four iron-clads had passed the fortifications there, and that seven thousand Brazilian troops are marching along the west bank of the Paraguay river, with the intention of crossing to Asuncion and thence descending seven leagues to Villetta, to take Lopez in the rear.

THE work at the Philadelphia Navy-yard at present is rather dull, the force employed averaging six hundred and fifty men. The second rate screw-steamer *Juniata* is being repaired and fitted for sea slowly, and is having new boilers put in. The *Brooklyn* is now upon the sectional dock undergoing repairs. The first-rate screw steamer *Antietam* and the second-rate screw-steamer *Omaha*, both new, are being slowly pushed forward to completion. The *Shackamaxon*, first-rate iron-clad uncompleted, is being roofed over to protect her from the weather. The receiving-ship *Constellation*, second-rate sloop, will be put out of commission within a few weeks, and her stores and crew transferred to the *Potomac*, second-class frigate, which is being fitted up for a receiving-ship. The tugboat *Pinta* is laid up at the yard. The *Glance* is at the yard from League Island, to be covered with galvanized iron to protect her during the winter. The *Sorrel* is in commission at the yard, and the *Pilgrim* has taken the place of the *Pinta* at League Island.

THE revenue steam-cutter *Wayanda*, Captain G. W. White, has just returned to San Francisco from a summer cruise to Alaska. Besides visiting many points of interest and importance south of the Aleutian Islands, already comparatively well known, the object of the cruise chiefly in view was accomplished in visiting the important and valuable Islands of St. Paul and St. George and the coasts of Behring's Sea. Much interesting information has been thus procured. South of Aleutian Islands coal has been discovered in numerous localities along the coast, and of good quality. The Indians have been visited at various points and found

well disposed and peaceful, even those from whom difficulty has been anticipated. A number of valuable harbors, not laid down on the charts, have been visited, and described with such accuracy as was possible, consistently with the rapidity of movement necessary to accomplish the widely-separated objects in view. The *Wayanda* is now undergoing repairs at San Francisco, and will, as soon as they are completed, return to Alaska for the winter. Aided by the information thus obtained, the Government will be able to adopt stringent measures during the next year to enforce the laws against illicit traffic and the killing of forbidden fur animals.

WE have received the following, dated Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, Virgin Group, November 12, 1868. The U. S. steamer *Shamokin* dropped in here quite unexpectedly yesterday. I have seen some of her officers and now give you the news that I gleaned from them. The *Shamokin* sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October 6th. She had a stormy passage to Bahia; sailed from that place October 17th; sailed from Pernambuco October 24th; arrived at Barbadoes, Windward Islands, November 5th; and sailed November 7th for this place. She has come under one boiler, and constantly repaired it while in port, and at sea. At the date of sailing from Rio, all the S. A. squadron were there save the *Wasp*. Rumor had it all the fleet would go to Montevideo and look out for Minister Washburne. Paymaster Bellows, of the *Shamokin*, has been transferred to the *Patience* for passage to Montevideo, and Acting Assistant Paymaster Baker has been appointed to the *Shamokin*. All the officers and crew are well, and it is stated that after some repairs have been made, which will take about two weeks, the *Shamokin* will start for Philadelphia via Nassau. Of course you have heard of the grand ball given on board the flag-ship *Guerriere*, on November 1st, at Rio. It was a beautiful affair, all hands participated, from the admiral to the midshipmen and engineers. The quarter-deck was dressed beautifully with flags and flowers; a perfect garden. A fountain gushed forth with musical waters, placed on the engineers' hatch, and duly engineered by an engineer. Two bands filled all the space with music, and Jacky filled the hammock nettings, an entertained spectator of the dance. All the double extra A No. 1 ladies and gents of Rio attended. The ball was matronized by Mrs. Webb, wife of our minister-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Brazil. Brazilian, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and American Naval officers were in abundance. Also all the foreign ministers at the court. Every gentleman and lady of note in Rio was there. So well was it managed that everything passed delightfully, and had daylight been postponed, it is said the dancing would have gone on until now. Supper was served at midnight, and composed the best of everything to be had at Rio. That being deemed so both by those who indulged in cream and champagne standing, or the more substantial game, etc., of a well-spread table, with a comfortable seat. There were 800 guests present. About 4 A. M. the ball closed with all the known national airs and some delightful impromptu singing by the parting guests, gallant officers and beautiful women.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Rear-Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, giving full particulars of the expedition of the U. S. steamer *Wasp* to Paraguay, to relieve Minister Washburne, together with letters giving much information as to the situation of affairs. The dispatches are of such a nature that they cannot be made public. It may be mentioned, however, that nothing appears to justify the apprehensions expressed in the papers as to the treatment of Mr. Bliss and another member of the legation, as will be seen by the following extract from Commander Kirkland's letter. Mr. Washburne and family were received on board the *Wasp* on the 10th of September, that vessel remaining at her anchorage until the 12th, her commander in the meantime having had a friendly interview with Lopez:

"On the morning of the 9th, at 1 A. M., I received the letter, No. 19, from his Excellency, Mr. Washburne. On the 10th September, I received on board, from a Paraguayan steamer, the Hon. Chas. A. Washburne, his wife, child, private secretary, man servant, and maid servant. On the 11th, I called on President Lopez, at his headquarters, back of Villetta, and took leave of him. He expressed the utmost desire to be on friendly relations with the United States, deploring, at the same time, what he termed the unprincipled conduct of Mr. Washburne. I thanked him for his feelings toward the United States, but declined to discuss the action of Mr. Washburne. I requested him to send a vessel with a flag of truce to escort the *Wasp* as far as the Brazilian iron-clads, anchored below the batteries at Angostura. This he cheerfully assented to. I feel bound to add that the Paraguayans treated this vessel in the most hospitable manner, furnishing fresh beef every day, and fruit for all hands on several occasions. In their intercourse with us they were excessively civil. On the morning of the 12th, I received the letter No. 20 from the Paraguayan naval commander, and left Villetta, accompanied by a Paraguayan steamer carrying a flag of truce at the fore, as far as the guardia of Palma, where I found the advanced division of the Brazilian Squadron."

Commander Kirkland speaks Spanish as fluently as English, which some of our representatives abroad do not, and was thus enabled to conduct all his negotiations intelligently, and to arrive at a clear understanding of the views of Lopez.

Rear-Admiral Davis, as will be seen from the annexed letter, will accompany our newly appointed Minister, General McMahon, to Paraguay, and it cannot be doubted but that in the hands of both of these officers the honor and interests of the United States will be protected.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP GUERRIERE,
RIO DE JANEIRO, October 26, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that I have invited General McMahon, the Minister to Paraguay, and his family, to take passage in this ship to the La Plata.

I have already said in my communication, No. 135, current series, that I shall accompany him to Paraguay.

I shall confer freely with Mr. Worthington, the Minister to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, from whom I shall, no doubt, obtain information which will serve to modify and mature my plans of proceeding.

I shall keep the Department constantly and fully advised of my actions.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.
Hon Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington,
D. C.

FOREIGN NAVAL.

PRUSSIA intends to increase the display of its maritime flag on the coasts of China and Spain, and to unite its ships and those of the other European Squadrons for the suppression of the pirates which infest those seas.

HER Britannic Majesty's ship *Rattler* was wrecked September 24th on a reef near the Island of Soya la Ferreuse, in the Straits. The officers and crew were saved and brought to Yokohama by the French ship-of-war *Duplex*.

It is reported that a younger brother of Admiral Napier is soon to be married to a young and beautiful jewess of Prague, whose education, as well as that of her brother, he has superintended since the death of their parents.

THE officers and men of the British Indian troop-ship *Serapis*, lying off Portsmouth, England, were very much disgusted, the other day, by the appearance of a body of custom officers, who quietly came aboard, proceeded directly to the fore-tank room, and confiscated thirty-eight bags filled with leaf tobacco. Of course nothing could exceed the astonishment of the ship's people at the discovery.

A LETTER from Trieste refers to the great activity which now reigns in the arsenal of Pola. The Austrian fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Pock, is in continual movement, and is repeatedly executing manœuvres for the instruction of the seamen. Baron Sterneek, aide-de-camp to Admiral Tegethoff, recently arrived there to inspect the vessels now under construction, and hasten their completion.

JOHN Murray, the well-known London publisher, has just issued a practical treatise on ship-building in iron and steel, by Mr. E. J. Reed, the industrious chief-constructer of the British Navy. It is quite an elaborate work, and is sent out by the publisher in a very handsome, but comparatively inexpensive form. Five steel-plate engravings, besides upwards of 250 wood-cuts, illustrate the book. We have not space this week to examine Mr. Reed's positions.

THE French *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*, an official publication, in which naval officers will find much valuable matter, copies from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the essential portions of the official orders, reports and letters relating to the *Wampago*—Commodore Alden's critical report, and the strictures of Mr. Isherwood thereon. We are glad to see that the intelligent editor accompanies the latter with notes pointing out the fallacies in Mr. Isherwood's statements and arguments.

THE French imperial schooner *Levette* has just left Toulon for the Red Sea. She is to pass through the Suez Canal, and her trip is to be considered in some sort as the official opening of that route. She is to head a procession of yachts and pleasure boats, to the number, it is said, of a thousand. The luxury of the decorations—a large number are already collected at Port Said—and the richness of the fittings, will make it a veritable royal fleet, and to add to the splendor of the scene, the Viceroy is expected to be present.

THE British corvette *Challenger* was engaged last September in the work of punishing the natives of the Island of Rewa—one of the Fijian group—for their implication in the murder of Rev. Mr. Baker, an English missionary, and others connected with the mission. The villages were shelled, and several of the natives were killed, two casualties occurring also on the side of the assailants. It is supposed that the Fijians will hereafter receive the Gospel more kindly, now that they know it is backed by the power of Great Britain.

THE British screw corvette *Pallas*, off Gibraltar, took fire on the 31st of October, and if it had not been for the most energetic exertions on the part of her officers and men, assisted by a large body of sailors from the American man-of-war lying close alongside, it might have been a serious affair for her. No less than 600 tons of water were soon pumped into the ship, flooding the magazines and completely quenching the fire. The *Pallas* was herself but little injured, but great damage was done by the salt water to the men's kits, the officers' wardrobes, and the ship's stores. The fire seems to have originated in the bread-room.

WE referred two weeks ago to the exploit of Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the British gun-boat *Bustard*, in bombarding the Chinese town of Choo-chi, which was a notorious piratical rendezvous. It seems English reports say the people fired on and robbed a boat bringing supplies to the *Bustard*, and maltreated a British citizen in charge. Lieutenant Johnson demanded reparation. The mandarins were willing to punish the offenders, but the town was fortified, and it was only after three days' assault and bombardment that the British sailors, assisted by the imperial Chinese troops, succeeded in getting possession of it. The Choo-Chians had two heavy guns of English manufacture. It appears that the English officer acted, as we intimated last week, on his own responsibility; but a Hong Kong newspaper says the town had long been the terror of the mandarins and of the merchants of Swatow, and that Lieutenant Johnson is entitled to great credit for breaking up such a nest of robbers.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 17.—Captain Joseph P. Sanford, to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard on December 1st next.
 Captain John C. Howell, to duty as fleet captain of the European Squadron.
 Lieutenant-Commanders Francis S. Brown, George W. Sumner and A. R. McNair, to duty on board the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Lieutenant-Commander D. R. Casse, and Ensign William Watts, to duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire* on December 1st next.
 Surgeon N. L. Bates, to duty on board the *Suvarata*.
 Assistant Surgeon William S. Willes, to duty at the Naval Academy.
 Chaplain George W. Smith, to duty on board the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 NOVEMBER 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. DuBois, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
 Boatwain E. B. Bell, Gunner T. R. Wilson, and Sailmaker H. T. Stocker, to duty on board the *Franklin* by December 1st next.
 NOVEMBER 19.—Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zelger, to duty at the Naval Station at League Island, Pa., on December 1st next.
 First Assistant Surgeon James P. Sprague, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.
 First Assistant Engineer H. C. Beckwith, and Second Assistant Engineers William L. Nicoll and W. L. Ballie, to duty on board the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 NOVEMBER 20.—Captain William Ronckendorff, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.
 Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Boston.
 Surgeon Charles Eversfield, to duty as president of the Examining Board.
 Assistant Surgeon W. V. Marmion, to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 14.—Sailmaker John C. Herbert, from duty on board the *Ticonderoga*, and placed on waiting orders.
 NOVEMBER 16.—Boatswain John A. Briscoe, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.
 NOVEMBER 17.—Captain William E. Leroy, from command of the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.
 Captain B. M. Dove, from duty as light-house inspector of the Seventh District, and placed on waiting orders.
 Captain C. R. P. Rodgers, from duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard on December 1st next, and ordered to command the *Franklin*.
 Commander James W. Shirk, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.
 Lieutenant-Commanders H. De H. Manley, George W. Coffin, E. E. P. ter, J. H. Rowland, Ira Harris, Jr., and Frederick Pearson, from duty on board the *Franklin* on December 1st next, and placed on waiting orders.
 Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, from duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Marvin, and Ensign John J. Hunker, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty on board the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Lieutenant William M. Folger, from duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire* on December 1st next.
 Midshipmen C. W. Chipp, T. T. Wood, H. C. Stinson, R. M. Thompson, W. M. Cowgill and Alfred Elliot, from duty on board the *Contocook*, and ordered to duty on board the *Franklin*.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon Theodore Hiland, from duty on board the *Suvarata*.
 Assistant Surgeon Alfred Griffith, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Suvarata*.
 NOVEMBER 18.—Lieutenant-Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
 Lieutenant-Commander F. V. McNair, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Surgeon Richard C. Dean, from duty connected with the Retiring Board, and ordered to the *Michigan*.
 Surgeon Charles Martin, from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next, to join the *Ticonderoga*.
 Surgeons J. C. Speer, F. M. Gunnell, Chaplain J. S. Wallace, Boatwain Philip J. Miller, Gunner A. F. Thompson, Carpenter William D. Jenkins, and Sailmaker Francis Boon, from duty on board the *Franklin* on December 1st next, and placed on waiting orders.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Banhan, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock, from duty on board the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Assistant Surgeon George O. Allen, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Carpenter James McDowell, from duty on board the *Macedonian*, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 NOVEMBER 19.—Surgeon J. S. Knight, from duty on board the *Mohongo*, and placed on waiting orders.
 Chief Engineer John W. Moore, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.
 Chief Engineer Jackson McElwell, from duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders on December 1st next.
 First Assistant Engineer W. J. Montgomery, from duty at the New York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 First Assistant Engineers A. Adamson, G. P. Hunt, and Second Assistant Engineers A. B. Bates and H. L. Slosson, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders on December 1st next.
 First Assistant Engineer E. J. Brooks, from duty at the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Hahlgren, from duty on board the *Sorel*, and ordered to the *Franklin* on December 1st next.
 Second Assistant Engineer G. W. Silvers, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and ordered to the New York Navy-yard.
 Second Assistant Engineer J. B. Upham, from duty on board the *Franklin* and ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.
 NOVEMBER 20.—Surgeon Joseph Beale, from duty as president of the Examining Board, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborne, from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Wasp*.
 Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, from duty on board the *Wasp*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVEMBER 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Hawley has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, light-house inspector of the Seventh Light-house District.
 NOVEMBER 19.—The orders detaching Paymaster A. J. Pritchard from duty on board the *Ticonderoga* have been revoked.
 The orders to Paymaster James E. Tolfree, to duty on board the *Ticonderoga*, have been revoked.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

MUSTERED OUT.

NOVEMBER 19.—Acting Master George W. Adams.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns J. H. Chapman, from November 17th; W. P. Hodgkinson, from November 19th; Joseph E. Jones, from November 20th, and J. W. Sanderson, from November 21st.
 Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon G. L. Simpson, from November 19th.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. T. Peake, from November 17th.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
 October 19, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868, with such remarks and recommendations as the interests of that branch of the military service seem to require:

The fiscal resources and disbursements of the Department during the year were as follows, viz:

Amount of appropriations in Treasury, June 30, 1867.....	\$14,430,527 28
Amount in Government depositories to the credit of the disbursing officers on same date.....	340,230 52
Amount of appropriations from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1868, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.....	2,019,642 00
Amount received since June 30, 1867, on account of damages to arms in the hands of troops, from sales of arms to officers, and condemned stores, and from all other sources not before mentioned.....	2,330,767 26
Total.....	\$19,121,167 06
Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1867.....	\$3,092,062 15
Amount turned into the "Surplus Fund".....	100,000 00
Amount of deposits in Treasury not yet reported to the credit of the appropriations.....	149,924 73
Amount in Government depositories to credit of disbursing officers on June 30, 1868.....	1,132,030 31
Amount of appropriations in Treasury on same date.....	14,647,209 87
Total.....	\$19,121,167 06

The total amount of the expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year, is less than three-fifths of that during the preceding year, including all the expenses of new and unfinished arsenals in course of erection and completion, of supplying troops in the government service, and the quotas of the State militia; of tests and experiments; and of settling war claims.

The estimates for the next year are confined to sums necessary to defray the current expenses of the Ordnance service; to carry on the construction of new arsenals, as authorized and directed by law; and to keep in order the finished arsenals. They are fully explained and set forth in detail by remarks appended to them.

There are now twenty-seven United States arsenals in charge of this department. The character and importance of these arsenals classify them as follows: First class, arsenals of construction, repair, and deposit, including the national armories, nine; second class, arsenals of repairs and deposit, nine; third class, arsenals of deposit, nine. These arsenals are guarded by enlisted soldiers of Ordnance, stationed at them in detachments, according to their relative importance and wants, under command of officers of their corps. The work done at them is performed by hired mechanics and enlisted Ordnance men, under the direction of Ordnance officers, and includes the manufacture and preparation of small arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for all troops in the United States service, and for supplying the State militia with the quotas to which they may be entitled by law; of arming the fortifications of the country, and of preserving, repairing, and issuing all Government arms, ammunition, and Ordnance property of every kind. In addition to their duties at the arsenals, the officers of Ordnance are charged with the examination of all new devices and inventions in arms, or appliances therefor, and with trials to test their practical utility; and with the inspection of all cannon, small-arms, powder, implements, and equipments for the military land service. These duties require for their proper performance, officers professionally educated, of experience, to supervise and to instruct others, and of careful and industrious habits. They have been satisfactorily performed, and there is no delinquency to report.

The necessary preliminary measures for building the Rock Island bridge, for selling damaged and unserviceable arms, Ordnance and Ordnance stores, and for removing the public property and selling the lands at St. Louis Arsenal and Liberty Depot in Missouri, as directed by laws of the last session of Congress, have been taken, and the provisions of those laws are now in process of execution. The sale of the lands at St. Louis Arsenal renders it necessary to make arrangements to supply the place of that Arsenal, which can be best done by an establishment for the purpose on the public land at Jefferson Barracks. The following report of the Ordnance Board on the subject, approved by the Ordnance Office, has received the sanction of the War Department.

"The expediency of constructing an Arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from the proceeds of the sale of St. Louis Arsenal, as proposed, having been referred to the Ordnance Board for consideration and report, the Board, on examination, find that there is at present established on the Jefferson Barracks reservation the largest gunpowder depot in the country, consisting of seven magazines, with the aggregate capacity of 45,000 barrels of gunpowder, quarters for the magazine keeper, and small barracks to accommodate about twenty soldiers.

"In the event of the discontinuance of the St. Louis Arsenal, it is the opinion of the Board, that there should be the necessary facilities provided in buildings and machinery, etc., for the purpose of preservation of the magazines and their contents, for fixing and breaking up ammunition, and quartering the requisite number of officers and military guards."

The recommendations in the last annual report from this office, to sell the small Arsenals at Rome, New York, and Vergennes, Vermont, and the property belonging to the Government at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, are renewed.

The recommendation in my last annual report for the establishment of an arsenal at Omaha, Nebraska, or at some other suitable point in that section of country, for supplying troops serving in the Indian country between Missouri River and Rocky Mountains, is respectfully renewed. Recent events in that part of the country add force to the necessity of the measure.

Reports from the Army in regard to the small arms which have been converted from muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, and to the special ammunition therefor,

continue to be highly favorable to the efficiency and superiority of these converted arms and their ammunition. The work of conversion, which had been limited to a small number of muskets—all of which have been issued for service—has been resumed, with such improvements as experience has dictated, which will be applied to a further supply which has been authorized, and is now in preparation. The use of breech-loading arms with metallic cartridges, has called for modifications in some of the accoutrements to adapt them to more convenient use in the Army, and several patterns have been prepared with this view, and will be issued to the Army for trial in actual service, in order to ascertain their relative advantages, before the adoption of a model.

In the last annual report from this office, the unanimous opinion of the Board on the armament of fortifications, composed of engineer, Ordnance, and artillery officers, was quoted, showing the necessity of a large number of smooth-bore and rifle-cannon for such armament. In pursuance of this opinion, approved by the War Department, and at the request of the Chief of Engineers, a few of these cannon have been ordered and are now nearly finished and ready for trials, to test their power and endurance. It will be necessary to have a considerable number of cannon manufactured of the kinds and calibre suitable for arming permanent fortifications and proportionate to the numbers they are now in need of, to make them effective against the most formidable attacks. As the preparation and completion of such armaments require much time, it is strongly recommended that the manufacture of the smooth-bore cannon, whose power and endurance are well established, be carried on, and that of the rifle-cannon also as soon as the results of the practical tests will authorize it, as fast as the means applicable thereto will admit.

Attention is respectfully called to the subject of the drainage of the extensive area of marsh, which was reclaimed by the enlargement of the Arsenal grounds in this city. This is required on account of the healthfulness of the Arsenal, as well as of a large portion of the city in its vicinity, and would also, by dredging and walling James Creek, furnish increased facilities for supplying the Arsenal with many articles used there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. B. DYER,
 Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.
 HON. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

MAJOR-GENERAL Halleck has forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army his annual report of affairs of his military command in the Military Division of the Pacific, which includes the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, and the Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about 1,218,000 square miles, and has about 12,750 statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites and 30,000 Indians.

The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, and four regiments of infantry. For military administration the division is divided into three departments, namely: First, the Department of Alaska; second, the Department of the Columbia; third, the Department of California.

General Halleck approves the suggestions of General Davis, commanding in Alaska, to establish military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes or villages of the Indians. Thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages. In this way the whole country will be gradually opened to our settlers and traders without danger of hostile collisions. If this policy be properly carried out there will be no necessity for sending additional troops to that Territory to carry on a long and expensive Indian war. For the protection of trading vessels and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag, it will be important to keep a vessel-of-war in these waters. By occasionally visiting the several military posts and larger Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable bays and channels, such vessels will do much toward maintaining permanent peace.

General Davis is of opinion that the civil affairs of a territorial government are not required in Alaska at the present time, except a court at Sitka and another at Kodiak, with jurisdiction over all criminal cases. A territorial government for less than 2,000 white people, scattered over such a vast area, would involve unnecessary expense. General Halleck gives the population at about 8,000 whites and 15,000 Indians. The military force consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry, in all twenty-nine companies—that is, nearly one-half of all the troops in the division available for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitants because more troops were not sent to that Territory. This could not be done by General Halleck from the small force at his disposal, without depriving the other States and Territories of their proportionate share of protection in places where Indian hostilities existed or were threatened.

Arizona, General Halleck says, has been greatly misrepresented, even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work there could, in a few months, accumulate fortunes of millions. But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped, and, perhaps, undiscovered. He does not say there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but that its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines of silver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He thinks there should be more troops in Arizona, and recommends that Arizona, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate military department.

THE Mexican National Congress are about to try several important persons, among them General Mejia, secretary of war, for expending moneys without its authorization.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,501, New York.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: This is written to correct several errors in an article copied from "The Galaxy" and published in your paper of the 24th ult., which was written by Mr. Pollard, the Southern historian of the rebellion, and entitled "The Story of a Hero."

The late Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell served his country long and well; he needs no borrowed honors to indicate his name. All who knew and served with him must cherish his memory, as they respected him while living. He was a gallant and conscientious man, who did his duty regardless of consequences, and were he living would scorn to appropriate credit for deeds he never performed.

Admiral Bell, then commander and fleet captain, did take "symbolical" possession of New Orleans, as Mr. Pollard expresses it, but the circumstances were different from what he gives them. On the afternoon of April 25, 1862, Farragut's squadron anchored off New Orleans, and Captain Theodorus Bailey, now admiral, claimed the privilege of demanding the surrender of the city. He went on shore with Lieutenant George H. Perkins, now lieutenant-commander, while thousands of people were thronging the levee and streets—gallantly made his way up to the headquarters of General Lovell and communicated with him. General L., knowing there were no troops at hand to arrest him, concluded to evacuate the city, and left that same evening. Mayor Monroe was thus left in charge of the city, without troops or even a police force to keep order.

On the 26th, Flag-Officer Farragut sent Lieutenant Albert Kautz, now lieutenant-commander, on shore with First Lieutenant John L. Broome, U. S. Marine Service, now major, and Midshipman John H. Reed, late lieutenant-commander (who was lost with Admiral Bell in January, 1868), with fifty marines, to hoist the flag and take formal possession of the city. Lieutenant Kautz landed his marines and attempted to explain to the mob, which thronged the levee, that he wished to communicate with the mayor and place the flag on the Custom-House without shedding blood. The maddened and infuriated people neither listened nor reasoned, and, although the marines were brought to an "aim," still the crowd refused to give way. This mob was composed of all colors of both sexes, and mostly of the lowest of the vile people in the city, who were taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to rob and steal. The city was at the mercy of the mob. Under the circumstances, Lieutenant Kautz, after holding consultation with Lieutenant Broome and Midshipman Reed, decided to communicate with the mayor by flag of truce, although the flag-officer had authorized him to fire on the crowd, if necessary, to make his way up into the city, and had given his assurance that as soon as the first shot was fired he would open fire with his whole squadron, and knock the town down. Lieutenant K., however, took the responsibility of using the flag of truce, wishing to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood, and knowing that there was no glory or credit to be gained by firing on such a crowd of irresponsible individuals as presented itself. Flag-Officer Farragut fully approved the conduct of Lieutenant Kautz on this occasion in not firing, as he would have been obliged to do, had fire been opened.

The three officers, attended by a sergeant, with a white handkerchief on the bayonet of his musket, made their way up through the crowd to the City Hall, over which was floating the lone star flag. Some idea of the state of affairs at this time may be gained from the fact that this excited mob followed the officers to the steps of the City Hall, hooting and jeering. As the officers entered and the doors were closed against the crowd, the violence of the mob increased and received an important acquisition from the lower part of the city. This latter party had possession of the flag which had been hoisted on the United States Mint by officers from the United States steamer *Pensacola*, unknown to the flag-officer, and which had been torn down by Mumford; this flag was torn in shreds, and pieces of it were thrown at the United States officers through the windows of the City Hall. Mayor Monroe and the City Council naturally became alarmed for the safety of the officers, and in his extremity appealed to Mr. Soule, who was present.

The mob by this time was growing more and more unmanageable, and was loudly demanding that the "d—d Yankees" be handed over to it, that it might use them for decorating lamp-posts. The mayor and his friends knew full well that on the safety of the officers depended the safety of the city and its people. Mr. Soule said:

"We cannot control the mob, we have no power, but if these gentlemen are harmed Farragut will destroy the city."

He said also:

"Of course you do not wish to lose your lives, neither do we wish to lose our city; the best and only thing to be done that I know of, is for me to address the mob from the front steps, counselling the preservation of law and order. Of course I cannot subdue the fury of the mob, but while I am talking to it, and it is listening to me, the mayor's secretary, Mr. Baker, will have a carriage at the side door and take you and your party. You will reach the levee abreast of your ship while the mob is waiting for you to make your appearance."

This was the only plan by which the effusion of blood and the destruction of the city could be avoided, and it was carried out. When Lieutenant Kautz explained to the flag-officer what an exciting time he, with his officers, had passed through, the latter said, "I am glad you did not open fire, but if you and your officers had

been killed, I would have destroyed the town; your death would have been well avenged."

Here the question naturally arose, could there have been found, among all the heads that might have been knocked off, three to fit the shoulders of these officers?

April 27th and 28th passed away in rather fruitless negotiation for the surrender of the city. Mr. Soule visited the *Hartford* on the part of Mayor Monroe and the people of New Orleans. He was the man who did the work, and wrote the letters to which Mayor Monroe affixed his signature. The Mayor refused to haul down the rebel flag, he said "come and take it, we are unarmed, and can offer no resistance." In those two days this much was accomplished, the mob had in a great degree wasted its violence, and on the 29th a comparatively small force performed what nothing but a large force could have done on the 26th.

The expedition which accomplished this work was commanded by Fleet-Captain Bell. It consisted of the marines of the squadron that could be spared, under command of Lieutenant Broome, U. S. Marine Corps, and a detachment of sailors, with two boat howitzers, commanded by Lieutenant Kautz, U. S. Navy. After disembarking, the marines were marched to a position in front of the Custom-House, with loaded pieces, flanked by howitzers loaded with shrapnel. The men were halted and the howitzers placed to command the street. The people made no demonstration, but looked on in sullen silence. Captain Bell, with Lieutenant Kautz and a boatswain's mate with a flag, entered the Custom House, the postmaster having the keys and opening the door. It is doing that postmaster but simple justice to say, that he remarked, "Thank God that you are here. I have been a Union man all the time. I was appointed by President Buchanan, not by Jeff. Davis. He only allowed me to remain."

The postmaster showed Captain Bell, Lieutenant Kautz, and the boatswain's mate to the roof of the Custom House, and after the boatswain's mate had bent on the flag, Lieutenant K. reported the fact to the captain, who gave the order to "hoist away," and the Lieutenant and boatswain's mate put their hands to the halliards and "the Stars and Stripes rose into the sky and swelled on the breeze" as Mr. Pollard expresses it. There was no great excitement, certainly no alarm on the part of any one, but it was naturally a moment of pride and gratification to the officers and men of that squadron to see the old flag once more floating where it so justly belonged. A guard with an officer was left in charge of the flag at the Custom House, and Captain Bell, with his officers and men, moved on to the City Hall, the crowd increasing as that small body of Union men approached the "State flag."

At the City Hall, as at the Custom-House, the marines were drew up in line and the howitzers commanded the street. There were thousands of spectators, whose faces told too plainly that their hearts would rejoice to see those loyal men blotted out of existence. That immense assemblage had the will, perhaps the power, to annihilate the small force of sailors and marines who kept them, apparently, at a respectful distance; but the people had commenced thinking; the excitement of the 26th no longer existed; the fact that resistance to the authority of the United States would invoke the wrath of the squadron, had evidently gone abroad in the city; still no one knew but what there might be one or a few desperate men ready to fire the train that would lead to the magazine, for had one shot been fired at a Union officer or man, such a tragedy would have been enacted, as would have had no parallel save in the history of the French Revolution. Captain Bell gave to Mayor Monroe the privilege of hauling down the State flag, but he positively declined to accept it, assuring the captain at the time, that he had better not disturb the flag until United States troops arrived to insure order; he feared some desperate individual might assassinate the men who attempted to haul down the flag. The captain answered:

"I have orders to take that flag aboard ship, and I am going to do it."

Leaving the mayor and his friends on the first floor, the captain, accompanied by Lieutenant Kautz and a boatswain's mate, ascended the stairway. Nothing but an ordinary ladder led from the upper floor to the roof, through a small covered hatchway. The boatswain's mate ascended first, shoved the hatchway to one side, and gained the roof. Lieutenant Kautz followed. Captain Bell remained at the foot of the ladder, and received the flag from the lieutenant and boatswain's mate, who hauled it down. The people in the street and from the neighboring windows took a lingering farewell look at their flag, but perfect silence reigned, and no attempt was made at assassination. "Discretion proved to be the better part of valor."

There was no flag hoisted in the place of the State flag, for the reason it had not covered United States property—the building belonged to the City of New Orleans. The mission was ended, and the officers and men returned to the ship. The flag on the Custom-House was guarded until the arrival of General Butler with his troops, when the flag-officer sent Lieutenant Kautz on shore with the keys of the Custom-House, who delivered them to the general, and the Army relieved the Navy of the charge of New Orleans on May 2d.

This is the accurate history of an affair, which, from some unaccountable cause, has never been given to the public before. Mr. Pollard must have a very indistinct idea of what occurred, when he says "Captain Bell was selected to take from the Custom-House the flag which Mumford had erected there;" for, in the first place, there was no flag on the Custom-House, the flag was on the City Hall; secondly, Mumford erected no flag, but he hauled down the Stars and Stripes from the United States Mint, for which he forfeited his life; thirdly and lastly, no assassination was expected at the Custom-House, but at the City Hall, where Captain Bell never appeared on the roof. The history of that City Hall flag is simply this: It had been presented to the city by the ladies of

New Orleans, and Mayor Monroe, in a grandiloquent letter to Farragut, had said in effect, that if there were to be found among his people one so base as to attempt to haul it down, his arm would be palsied in the effort. As was said in the beginning, this article is not intended to detract from the merits and distinguished services of the late Admiral Bell, its object is simply to correct the false impressions Mr. Pollard has given to the public.

AN OFFICER OF THE "HARTFORD" AT THAT TIME.

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The article on Flying Telegraph Trains in the JOURNAL of October 3d, has led me to jot down a few remarks upon the construction of telegraph lines, which I hope you will publish for the benefit of such of your readers as are interested in signalling by telegraph.

The most important consideration in relation to the subject of Electric Telegraphy is to have the lines properly constructed; but this, in our country at least, has been the least attended to. We are quite apt to say such a thing will answer the purpose for awhile, and rarely in any undertaking look far into the future. It is an American custom to substitute temporary expedients, even when we have the means of producing permanent results.

This common custom and fault of our countrymen has been very generally manifested in the construction of all our telegraph lines. They are usually built in haste; the posts generally set while filled with sap, often without taking off the bark, and the consequence has been that in a very few years they have rotted off at the surface of the earth, and then been replaced by others in the same manner. Now, had our telegraph managers consulted any competent authority upon the subject, they would have ascertained that poles should have been cut at least six months before they were to be used, thoroughly dried, the bark carefully removed, and the bottoms charred for five or six feet. Chestnut poles, five inches in thickness at the top, prepared in this manner, would at least last twenty years.

In France the posts are of pine or fir, from twenty to thirty feet in length, which they inject with sulphate of copper by the Bouchin process to lengthen the time of their preservation. They bark them, and fix them in the earth—the smallest to the depth of thirty inches, the tallest to the depth of sixty inches. The buried part is perfectly preserved by the sulphate of copper. Poles prepared in this manner are very durable, but there is considerable expense attending it, and we presume the simple charring would be preferable in this country. Where the best poles can be had for about eighty cents apiece, they should be at least five inches in diameter at the top, and about fifteen feet out of the ground and five feet in.

The length of the posts must necessarily vary according to the locality in which they are placed; but if along a line of railway, twelve or fifteen feet is sufficient. Experience has demonstrated that in this country especially there are no considerable number of persons who are disposed to molest the apparatus of the telegraph, no matter how much exposed it may be. In the vicinity of Boston the wires are conducted along the railings of the buildings, where they could be easily damaged, but no disposition to interfere with them has ever been manifested. Aerial lines are greatly superior to subterranean, but in the facility with which breaks and other accidents may be detected, and because the apparatus works with much greater speed. There are few systems, in fact, capable of working over long submarine lines, on account of the return current from static induction, and the same is true of subterranean lines, as proved by the experiments in England with the House instruments. The posts should firmly set in the ground to the depth of five feet. They should also be placed in a straight line, or as nearly so as possible, to prevent unnecessary strain; and wherever an angle occurs, a strong pole capable of sustaining the utmost tension of the line should be placed. The posts should average thirty to the mile. Whenever it is found necessary to place more than one wire upon a post, arms or supports should be fastened to the posts, and the wire carried at least two feet from them. This would give a distance of four feet between the wires, which would lessen the liability of the escape of the electric fluid from one wire to another. There are many persons connected with telegraphing who suppose the magnetic influence of a current sent over one wire, and which is manifested upon another, to be due to the phenomena of induction, but this is an error capable of being demonstrated very easily. You have only to place a wire, having a current flowing through it, in close proximity with one without an electrical current, but whose extremities are joined together or connected with the earth. By placing a galvanometer within the second circuit, it can very easily be proved that the phenomena of induction are not sufficient to account for the effects produced upon the instruments connected by parallel lines. This influence is due to conduction between the wires caused by the accumulation of moisture upon the insulators and the posts. In England, where occasionally as many as twenty or more wires are placed upon the same post, the action is most detrimental, and electricity when intended to be transmitted along one wire only often finds its way more or less into all the wires, and thus not only lessens the quantity intended to be transmitted to the distant instrument, but disarranges the instruments connected with the other wires. Owing to the result of imperfect insulation, it has been found impossible for weeks together to telegraph direct even between London and Liverpool. We experience no difficulty in this country from conduction between the wires (except when in actual contact) saving in wet weather; but upon the routes the effect during wet weather is very serious. We have known two wires upon the posts, which worked admirably during dry weather, to be rendered useless by even a half hour's severe rain, unless one of them were discontinued from all attempts at operation.

To refer to the matter of induction again briefly, it is

well known that an induced current flows in the opposite direction to the current inducing it, and, therefore, if a positive current were sent west, the negative would return. Such, however, has never been the case with any of the so-called induced currents upon telegraph lines. Upon the chemical lines only the positive current colors the paper, but during rain storms or fogs the currents of conduction between the lines have always been in the same manner or direction of the primitive currents, and were known, in fact, as "Rain Crosses," in contradistinction to the actual metallic contacts, commonly called "Crosses?" M. H.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

I enclose a few verses, to which, if you consider them of sufficient merit, you will please give a place in your next JOURNAL.

Long we struggled hand to hand,
While war's tempests swept our land;
And the hopes of tyrants filled their hearts with glee,
When our country gasped for breath,
And on nerve hung life or death;
And we trembled from the mountain to the sea.

From the fight at Gaines's Mill,
To the sanguine Malvern Hill,
In the battle of the Wilderness—more dread.
Than the plains where havoc drew
The red tide at Waterloo,
Did we pay the price of country with our dead.

From Ohio's turbid wave—
To the Mississippi's grave,
Where she soothes her restless spirit in the sea—
Is the earth's green mantle spread,
O'er ten thousand martyr'd dead
Whom the heavens called to make a nation free.

Midst the howl of "right" and "wrong,"
Whether weak or whether strong—
Still the nation bared her bosom to the storm.
With a cheek that never paled,
With a heart that never quailed,
And a steadfast hope in God to keep it warm.

Howsoever it be denied—
There was sin on either side;
But we need not pause to argue that in song.
Every flame that scorched our land,
Came by heaven's high command,
'Twas the work of God to right a mighty wrong.

But 'tis past—so let us pray,
By the promised peace to-day:
That the North and South in harmony may live—
An example to the world
Wheresoever our flag's unfurled—
Of a nation that can fight and can forgive.

A. T. L.

SOLDIERS' HOME, D. C., Nov. 5, 1868.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 23, 1868.)

Tuesday, November 17th.

THE following-named officers of the Ordnance Department will repair to this city and report as witnesses to Major-General Thomas, President of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Brevet Major-General Dyer. As soon as their services can be dispensed with they will return to their proper stations: Major Theodore Edson; Brevet Captain William Prince, first lieutenant.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major W. S. Collyer, captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 180, October 15, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Brevet Major-General W. Hoffman, colonel Third U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general, is authorized to act as quartermaster-general during the absence of Brevet Major-General Meigs.

Permission to delay rejoining his station for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Clements, surgeon.

Wednesday, November 18th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant J. R. Bothwell, Fourth U. S. Infantry, whose pay was suspended by Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 146, June 19, 1868, from this office, on account of deficiencies in quartermaster and commissary stores turned over by him to Second Lieutenant Carl Veitenheimer (now First Lieutenant) Fourth U. S. Infantry, is authorized to draw his pay proper hereafter.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James Regan, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 150, September 3, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

In accordance with Section 32 of the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, the President directs that the name of Brevet Major Paul Quirk, first lieutenant U. S. Army (retired), be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto, with the full rank of captain, to date from July 28, 1866.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of his District, is hereby granted Captain George Lancaster, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry. This leave to take effect when, in the opinion of the post surgeon, he may be able to travel.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is

hereby granted First Lieutenant W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers.

Thursday, November 19th.

Brevet Major-General Silas Casey, colonel U. S. A. (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters in New York City while on duty as a member of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 258, October 28, 1868, from this office, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major A. J. Dallas, captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 105, September 21, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended six months.

By direction of the Secretary of War, on recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Mordecai, captain Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to witness the experimental firing to take place there on this date, after which he will return to his station at West Point, N. Y.

The following assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers, made by the Chief of Engineers, have been approved and are hereby announced for the information of all concerned: Brevet Major Amos Stickney, captain, relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, and directed to proceed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and report for duty to Brevet Major-General G. K. Warren, major; Captain Alexander Mackenzie relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Brevet Colonel J. B. Wheeler, major, at Milwaukee, Wis., and directed to proceed to Willet's Point, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer at that post for assignment to duty with the Battalion of Engineers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis U. Farquhar, captain, relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Brevet Brigadier-General W. F. Reynolds, lieutenant-colonel, at Detroit, Mich., and directed to proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and take station, relieving Brevet Colonel J. B. Wheeler, major, of the charge of the works of harbor and river improvement at St. Joseph, South Haven, Black Lake, Grand Haven, Muskegon, White River, Pent Water, Pere Marquette, Manistee, Aux Bees Scies; Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Willard, relieved from the operation of Special Orders No. 121, September 9, 1868, Bureau of Engineers, and upon the expiration of his graduating leave of absence to report in person to the commanding officer of the engineer post and depot of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for assignment to duty with Company E, Engineers; First Lieutenant Eugene A. Woodruff, upon the arrival of Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Willard at the post of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to be relieved from duty at that post, and then to proceed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and report for duty to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. U. Farquhar, captain; First Lieutenant A. Nisbet Lee, relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, and directed to proceed to New York City and report for duty to Brevet Major-General John Newton, lieutenant-colonel; Brevet Colonel F. E. Prime, major, directed to proceed from Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and take station, and in addition to his present duties to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General M. D. McAlester, major, of all the public works and duties with which he is charged; Brevet Brigadier-General M. D. McAlester, major, upon being relieved of the charge of his works in New Orleans, Louisiana, to proceed to Oswego, New York, and relieve Brevet Colonel C. E. Blunt, lieutenant-colonel, of the charge of all the works of fortification, river and harbor improvement under his control. On the completion of this transfer, to take station at Buffalo, New York; Brevet Colonel C. E. Blunt, lieutenant-colonel, as soon as relieved of his present duties by Brevet Brigadier-General M. D. McAlester, major, to proceed to Key West, Florida, where he will take station and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Simpson, colonel, of the charge of Forts Jefferson and Taylor; Captain G. J. Lydecker, relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Brevet Major-General T. J. Cram, colonel, at Detroit, Michigan, and directed to proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and report for duty to Brevet Colonel F. E. Prime, major.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to delay joining his regiment as directed in Special Orders No. 272, November 13, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, until December 31, 1868.

The assignment of Second Lieutenant Sumner H. Bodfish, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to Company M of that regiment, by the commanding officer, is hereby confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major W. C. Bartlett, first lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 205, November 5, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the East, is hereby further extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

So much of Special Orders No. 70, November 7, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, as appointed Brevet Major William Russell, Jr., second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Rousseau, commanding, to date September 15, 1868, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Orders No. 70, November 7, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, as appointed Captain William H. Sterling, First U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Rousseau, commanding, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for ninety days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of his district, is hereby granted Brevet Major William Bayard, captain Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Friday, November 20th.

Paragraph 17 of Special Orders No. 266, November 6, 1868, from this office, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Rankin, captain Thirty-first U. S. Infantry,

from duty at David's Island, New York Harbor, and directing him to proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby suspended until the Missouri River is navigable, in the spring.

Upon the receipt of this order, Post Chaplain David White will proceed to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Captain T. S. Kirtland, Thirty-sixth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 252, October 21, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Brevet Major J. M. Brown, assistant surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and will report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

Saturday, November 21st.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, to date from the time at which he may be relieved from recruiting service under Paragraph 13, Special Orders No. 266, November 6, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hull, captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 30th day of November, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private George Marston, U. S. Military Academy, Detachment of Artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Parsons, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hascall, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major James McMillan, captain Second U. S. Infantry; Captain Robert Catlin, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps); First Lieutenant M. R. Brown, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant C. E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant C. Shaler, Jr., Ordnance Department. First Lieutenant H. M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, judge-advocate of the court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

So much of paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 269, November 10, 1868, from this office, as revokes a previous order directing the commanding officer Thirtieth U. S. Infantry to detail a first lieutenant from his regiment for recruiting service for the ensuing two years, is hereby revoked, and First Lieutenant Edgar C. Bowen, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, detailed for recruiting service by Special Orders No. 75, November 9, 1868, from headquarters Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will report for duty in accordance therewith.

Monday, November 23d.

Second Lieutenant Oliver W. Longan, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in this office, and will join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri. Permission to delay until December 20, 1868, is hereby granted him.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Philip St. G. Cooke will await orders in New York City, and is authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while at that place under this order. This order to date from the 10th instant.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect November 20, 1868, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant Augustus Funk, brevet lieutenant-colonel Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. C. Hadley, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following mutual transfer in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry is hereby announced, to date from October 15, 1868: First Lieutenant Peter M. Boehm, from Company A to Company F; First Lieutenant William H. Hick, from Company F to Company A.

So much of paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 270, November 11, 1868, from this office, as operates to relieve Captain C. D. Mehaffey, First U. S. Infantry, from duty on recruiting service, is hereby countermanded until further orders.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tremaine, in Special Orders No. 230, September 25, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The telegraphic order of the 21st instant, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence granted Brevet Major George M. Randall, captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 193, November 6, 1868, from Headquarters of the Department of the Platte, is hereby extended until May 1, 1869.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel Lewis Merrill, captain Second U. S. Cavalry, is hereby detailed as acting judge-advocate of the Department of the Platte, and will report to the commanding general for duty accordingly.

Permission to delay repairing to Texas for two months is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Joseph Conrad, captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 271, November 12, 1868, from this office, as directs the Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry to proceed to Austin, Texas, is hereby amended so to direct it to proceed to Jefferson, Texas.

ABOUT 4,500 work-people are engaged in the neighborhood of Dudley, in England, in the manufacture of chains, cables, and anchors. Over 60,000 tons of chains and cables, and 5,000 tons of anchors are produced annually.

FOREIGN MILITARY MATTERS.

Two Americans have been arrested in Turkey on a charge of smuggling arms into the interior, with a view to overthrowing the Government of the Sultan. The accused claim to have been surveying a new railroad route, and that their arms were to defend their employes. The American Consul-General for Syria and Palestine has demanded their release under the existing treaty. The Turkish Government has thus far refused the demand. It is, however, still hoped that the whole affair will be peaceably settled.

Six thousand English muskets, the gift of some French priests, have reached Rome, for the defence of the Pope and his temporal power. A Paris letter suggests that at one time Rome would not have put her faith in a Protestant weapon, but now the Papal authorities are represented as highly gratified that the Pontifical soldiers are all armed with the Remington. And Rome is right. The best armament in these material modern times, is the strong tower of defence.

PRAGUE is virtually in a state of siege, owing to the severe measures taken by the Austrian Government against the Czechish opposition. The Scientific Society, the Mutual Insurance Society, the Society for the Encouragement of Bohemian Industry, etc., have been warned by the police that they will not be allowed to hold their meetings unless they send to the police office, at least forty-eight hours before each meeting, a list of the subjects to be discussed.

A WORK entitled "The Treasonable Conspiracies in the Northern States during the American Rebellion," is announced in Paris. It was written by a M. Perraud, and is illustrated.

A GENERAL war medal is about to be issued in England, which, with a distinctive clasp, will be given to those engaged in the Abyssinian, New Zealand, or the Indian frontier wars. It will likewise be available as regards future operations of a similar kind.

THE English have another war upon their hands in New Zealand, though it does not promise to reach such dimensions as their last contest in those islands. No lasting peace can ever be hoped for again with the natives. The Maoris seem to know that their race is fated to go down, either by peace or war, and are determined to die like brave men and warriors, on the battle-field.

THE prosecution by the French Government of the parties who promoted the subscription for a monument over the grave of Mr. Baudin, one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, has resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined and additionally punished by the suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the courts in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of unusual agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities in the city are taking extraordinary precautions against the disturbance of order.

A BAND of malcontents, who held possession of Seville since the revolution, but obstinately refused to obey the orders of the national government, were disarmed Nov. 14th, by the regular troops after a fierce combat.

AUSTRIA is restoring to Italy, under the treaty of 1866, the State papers and works of art taken from the archives and museums of Lombardy and Venetia since the peace of Campo Formio. Documents of great historical value have been restored to the archives of Venice, which have now been increased by numerous folios, maps, diplomatic papers, decrees and about three thousand volumes of registers full of important details relative to the history of the Venetian republic.

AN imperial ukase provides for a conscription for the Russian Army and Navy in January. Four persons in a thousand are to be drawn.

OBITUARY.

It was last week our painful duty to announce the sad intelligence of the death of Brevet Captain Charles F. Rockwell, first lieutenant Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, who died after a short illness, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. R. Hobbie, near Washington City, D. C., on the night of the 14th inst.

Many a friend will join us in the expression of our sincere sorrow at the death of this most estimable young officer. Frank, warm-hearted, generous and courteous, Captain Rockwell, in the few years of service allotted to him, won for himself the love and good-will of all with whom he was associated. Long will his memory be cherished with the warmest affection by his classmates and other familiar friends.

But six short weeks have passed since his marriage, and the home so lately made happy by that event, is now made desolate by his untimely death. That God in his infinite mercy will comfort and console his widowed bride and afflicted family, is a prayer that will find a response in many a heart besides that of him who pays this poor tribute of respect to a departed friend and classmate.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quarters, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

MR. REED'S "THEORY" OF IRON-CLADS.

MR. E. J. REED, the Chief Constructor of the British Navy, has achieved a great name and the distinction of "C. B." for his skill in building broadside iron-clads. In some quarters his "theories" are thought to be the *ne plus ultra* of armed-ship construction; on the other hand, very many British professional and public men believe that Mr. REED's iron-clads are vulnerable and otherwise inefficient, and consequently that the great skill he has shown in persuading his government of the soundness of his peculiar views, has deeply injured the English Navy.

Mr. REED's principles of iron-clad construction may be thus expounded. When the dimensions of a vessel of a given model are increased, its displacement (*i. e.*, its capacity to carry weight of any description, whether armor, coal, guns or engines) increases as the *cube* of the dimensions, while the area of sides (and hence the area to be protected by armor) increases only as the *square* of the dimensions. Hence, any ship can carry a far greater proportionate weight of armor, as compared to her lineal dimensions, than a similar ship of less size. Again, the capacity of a vessel of given lineal dimensions to carry weight, depends on the displacement, and the displacement depends on the form or *model* of the immersed portion of the vessel. That is, if the immersed portion is made *full*, and the water lines *bluff*, we have, of course, a greater carrying power, but a poorer model, than if the hull were *leaner* and the water lines *sharper*. It will be seen at a glance that the displacement or carrying power reaches its maximum with given dimensions, when the immersed portion of the hull is a rectangular solid, or parallelepipedon.

We are sure that our readers will pardon us for this brief elementary digression, when we state that it has been by an application of these well-known principles that Mr. E. J. REED has made his mark as a constructor of broadside iron-clads. Strip the lectures and "papers" of the Chief Constructor of verbiage, eliminate from them the marine mathematics with which they abound, and his theory and practice may be thus stated: he builds the hulls of his iron-clads as full and bluff as he dares, with a coefficient of displacement approximating to the maximum, and then, having decided on the *speed*, he demands of the marine engineer sufficient steam-power to propel these blunt models at the required velocity. Mr. REED is to be congratulated that he has skilful marine engineers to fall back upon; if he had had an ISHERWOOD to supply his ships with engines, the trial-trip of his first iron-clad would have driven him from office! The English constructor's *role* has been an easy one. He builds full-modelled ships, and hence has been able to float thicker armor (yet almost equally as vulnerable to service ordnance) than his predecessor's, and by obtaining immense steam-power to drive his bluff vessels, he has been able, in most cases, to equal them in speed.

At the time Mr. REED was appointed Chief Constructor, the iron-clad Navy of England consisted of such vessels as the *Black Prince*, *Warrior*, *Defence*, *Resistance*, *Achilles*, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, *Royal Oak*, *Prince Consort*, *Caledonia*, *Ocean* and *Royal Alfred*. The deficiencies which brought these iron-clads into disrepute were chiefly that their armor could be easily penetrated and smashed in by existing naval guns, and that their unwieldiness was

a serious obstacle to the quick movements necessary for a *broadside* iron-clad. Mr. REED had proclaimed in several public lectures that he had a panacea which would cure these defects; after a time his plans were accepted by the Admiralty, and he was appointed Constructor-in-Chief. The *Bellerophon*, it is hardly necessary to say, is Mr. REED's representative ship. The problem to be solved in her design was to obtain armor of sufficient thickness, and therefore much heavier than that of such ships as the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, with about 80 feet less length, better steaming power, and equal speed.

The *Bellerophon* is 300 feet long, and displaces 7,277 tons; the *Warrior* is 380 feet long, and displaces 9,250 tons—both vessels fully equipped. The *Warrior*, at 8,852 tons' displacement, attained the speed of 14.35 knots, her engine exerting 5,469 indicated horse power. "The undertaking of the designer" of the *Bellerophon*, a much smaller ship than the *Warrior*, "was, that with 6,000 horse power she would go 14 knots;" it was found that the enormous power of 6,521 horses (nearly 1,000 more than the *Warrior's*) was required from her engines to accomplish the speed of 14.171 knots!

We thus see clearly the "principles" according to which Mr. REED has been able to build shorter iron-clads than his predecessors; to carry somewhat thicker armor; and to equal them in speed; and this wonderful achievement in naval architecture, cleared of all scientific clap-trap, consists simply in constructing a hull nearly as bluff as that of one of our frigates of 1854, and calling on the marine-engineer to cram it with power.

Our views will be sustained, if they need further confirmation, by reference to the trials of the *Bellerophon*. On her first trial, for reasons unnecessary now to mention, she only exerted a little short of 5,000 horse power—only! and the ship, although "flying light," achieved the speed of 13.5 knots. This trial "called forth much ridicule in certain quarters," and we can imagine Mr. REED leaning over the rail of the *Bellerophon*, studying the "bow-wave," which reaches the hawse-pipes of the ship, nine feet above the water-line, in perfectly smooth water, and calling on Mr. JOHN PENN for more power. But the Chief Constructor of the British Navy was too cautious a man to put all his eggs in one basket. He knew that one great defect in such ships as the *Warrior* and *Minotaur* was their deficiency in steering power, requiring, as they did, from ten to fourteen minutes to complete the circle, and in some cases with no less than 56 men manning the steering-gear. The fine steering abilities of our monitors, with their peculiar balanced rudders, were well known; and Mr. REED copied the stern arrangement of our monitors, "head, body, and tail," in the *Bellerophon*, and thus produced the "handiest ship in the English Navy." The result of this adaptation was, that the *Bellerophon*, a ship 300 feet long, with but six men at the wheel, completed the circle in less than four and a half minutes! This performance was such a novel surprise to Mr. JOHN BULL, that it silenced his complaints against lack of speed and the "bow-wave;" and, in due time, PENN having so arrayed his steam-machinery as to get "more power," the *Bellerophon* was again tried, the chief constructor came off with flying colors.

While we admire Mr. REED's sagacity in falling back on an engineer like JOHN PENN for plenty of the one thing needful for his models—power, and upon an engineer like JOHN ERICSSON to steer his blunt craft, we must express the opinion that this appropriate talent has done more to make his reputation than all his papers, lectures, and speeches, though the latter are never so judiciously peppered with algebra.

THERE appears to be considerable doubt in the minds of many officers and men as to how far it is lawful to use violence in preventing the escape of a prisoner. We publish elsewhere, in this issue, an order, showing that it was held, both by the civil and military authorities, that it was justifiable in a private, upon the order of a lance sergeant, to shoot a deserter who offered violent resistance when an attempt was made to arrest him. In order to comply with the formalities of the law,

the soldier who discharged the fatal shot was committed to the custody of the civil courts, by whom it was decided that he had committed justifiable manslaughter. It is a serious matter to shoot a man; but it would put an end to military discipline if the civil authorities were to punish soldiers who, in the line of their duty and in compliance with lawful orders, shoot military offenders while attempting to escape from custody, or otherwise seeking to defy military rule. The decision in the case alluded to appears to be in entire conformity with law as well as with equity.

THERE seems to be no objection made in England to Army and Navy officers taking part in politics. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, in a late speech, declared that the new House of Commons will be flooded with "no end of generals and colonels, admirals and captains," and the *Army and Navy Gazette* adds, *apropos* of the remark, that the Army will be fairly represented; and, although the service will regret the loss of General PEEL, there are several generals in the field, and the list of colonels is a strong one. The Navy has also certainly sent at least three admirals to represent it, and some, if not all, of the seven other naval officers who were in nomination. The editor of the *Gazette* himself, W. H. ("Bull Run") RUSSELL, ran as a Liberal candidate for the House of Commons, but was defeated, as the telegraph reports. Mr. RUSSELL is described as an effective canvasser, telling in his speeches, and particularly happy in his anecdotes.

Under the law extending the elective franchise, Jack Tar himself has become a voter; and the considerate Admiralty even delayed the sailing of the Channel fleet from Portsmouth, to give him a chance to exercise his new privilege. It was thought rather satirical to give Jack his vote, after centuries of "reforming," and then send him to sea, when he had his first opportunity of exercising the right. What the political proclivities of the sailors were is not disclosed.

The employés at the naval hospitals, and other naval establishments, were also allowed a holiday on election day, that they might cast their votes. Nearly all the dock-yards were closed, a large number of the hands being voters. No reduction was made from wages.

AMONG the evils we hope to see corrected during the administration of General GRANT as President, are those resulting to the Army from the crude condition of our military laws, and the irregularity of practice and punishments under the laws. The need of a complete revision of the Articles of War has been set forth at length in the JOURNAL. We hope to have a new set of articles, so clearly and distinctly worded that not more than one interpretation can be put on any given article. The Board of which General SHERMAN was President, which was engaged in a revision of the Articles of War and Regulations, a year ago, recommended many important and necessary alterations, but some changes, indispensable to the proper discipline of the Army, were overlooked. Among these we may mention a provision for stopping the pay of a soldier in favor of another, in cases of theft, malicious damage, etc. As the law now stands, if a soldier steal a watch, or other article of value, from a comrade, the offender's pay cannot be used to reimburse the owner of the property.

We anticipate, as the Army has a right to do from General GRANT's character, that in the exercise of his power to pardon or to mitigate the sentence of Courts-martial, we shall see no more of ill-judged acts of clemency. However creditable the motives may have been, it cannot be denied that the Army has suffered from a failure to execute the sentences of Courts-martial. From the 1st of January, 1867, to the middle of October, 1868, the cases of eighty-one officers of the Army, were settled by Court-martial and laid before the President, of whom twenty-nine failed to have their sentences mitigated or remitted. Of thirty-six officers sentenced to dismissal for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the sentences were confirmed in only thirteen cases. In one case, where an officer was convicted of having been drunk in the midst of his men, telling them

not to call him lieutenant, and finally, of having been found drunk in his uniform, prostrate on the sidewalk of one of the principal cities of the South, exposed to the view of hundreds of people returning from the theatre, the sentence of dismissal was mitigated to one month's suspension from rank and pay, and a reprimand from the department commander. Ten out of twenty officers convicted of drunkenness on duty, had their sentences mitigated or remitted. Of twelve officers, sentenced to dismissal for embezzlement or fraudulent dealings with the Government, eight escaped the execution of the sentence.

Assuming that the irregularities in the records or proceedings were fatal in each of the twelve cases where the President appears to have mitigated or set aside the sentences on the recommendation of the judge-advocate, there remain forty cases in which the sentences have been commuted or remitted by the President. In three or four of these cases only does it appear that clemency was recommended by the courts or commanding officers.

The arguments brought to bear against the too free use of the pardoning power in the case of civilians, acquire a five-fold force when applied to the cases of officers dismissed by Courts-martial. Not only is the tone of the Army lowered, but its social relations are disturbed and rendered unnecessarily disagreeable, by the retention in service of officers pronounced by the sworn verdict of a court to be unworthy associates of officers and gentlemen. The exceptions to this general rule are few, indeed. It is doubtful whether the interests of service are ever advanced by clemency toward officers sentenced to dismissal, except when a recommendation is made to this effect by the court. The recommendation of the court, or, strictly speaking, of the members of the court, serves often as a guarantee to the Army that the officer is not yet entirely unworthy; but the action of the Executive, entirely in opposition to the opinions and verdict of the court, can rarely, if ever, sustain an officer in the confidence and good opinion of his fellow officers, and he is no longer of use to the service when a mark has been put upon him by a respectable court.

OUR correspondents occasionally favor us with suggestions, which, if not practical, have at least the merit of novelty. The following extract from a communication recently received, will serve to illustrate the class to which we allude:

Why cannot Congress, without injury to the service, pass a law allowing so many officers of the Army, of eligible age (say ten a year,) to enter West Point. Said officers to be, both in name and position, cadets; but to keep their lineal rank in the service and line of promotion, and to draw the pay due officers of their rank. Said appointments to be made by the President, on the recommendation of regimental commanders. If any of said appointments, after passing the usual entrance examination, should fall at any subsequent one, he will not only cease to be a cadet, but also an officer in the Army. On graduating they shall take their former position in the service (if not promoted in the meantime), irrespective of graduation?

As the writer of the above paragraph is still a lieutenant, he can hardly have arrived at a time of life when knowledge can no longer be acquired, so that if he is really desirous of availing himself of the benefits of an academic education, he can do much to supply the deficiency by studying in his leisure moments.

He must remember that while a West Point education gives the graduates of that institution an initial advantage over officers who have not received so thorough a professional training, still, after all, success depends more upon the individual than his diplomas. If, then, any appointee from civil life feels the want of early military instruction, let him devote his leisure moments to the study of the standard works on the art of war, and other kindred subjects. If he starts at a disadvantage, let him exert himself the more vigorously to turn to good account the opportunities that present themselves. As a general thing, the officers who rose to the highest distinction during the rebellion were not the leaders of their classes, and in case of future hostilities there is no reason why those who have entered the Army from the Volunteer service should not be capable of gaining as much distinction as the graduates of the Military Academy. Civilian appointees would do

well to devote the time they now consume in lamenting that they are not of the number of the military elect to fitting themselves for the positions they hold. If they follow this plan faithfully, when the times come that try men's souls, they can rest in the happy assurance that they will not be found wanting.

THE types made us assert last week that Minister McMAHON was backed in his demands upon the Paraguayan Government by the "naval power of a great nation." We said moral power, and did not intend to convey the impression that he was in a position to make any great display of naval force. The fleet under the command of Admiral DAVIS is not an imposing one, though sufficient, we believe, for any necessities except those of actual war. We learn it is not true that he has called for an additional force. In an unofficial letter Admiral DAVIS contradicts the extravagant stories charging LOPEZ with the assassination of certain foreign consuls, and other crimes against humanity. "In short," says the Admiral, "in several of the most important particulars touching the character, conduct, and situation of President LOPEZ, the reports of a month ago, undergoing modifications from time to time, are now wholly contradicted. My conclusion is I cannot expect to obtain perfectly reliable grounds of action until I approach more clearly to the scene of war."

IN our issue of October 24th, allusion was made to the decision of the Judge-Advocate-General, that a garrison or regimental Court-martial cannot sentence a non-commissioned officer to be reduced, where the effect of such sentence will be to deprive him of more than one month's pay. This decision was so contrary to the generally accepted opinion as to the powers of such courts, that it excited very general comment, and was finally referred to the Secretary of War, for his comment. As, upon an investigation of the case, the Secretary has disapproved the decision of the Judge-Advocate-General, garrison and regimental courts will, in future, as heretofore, have authority to sentence non-commissioned officers to be reduced to the ranks.

WE are indebted to the telegraphic reports to the Associated Press for the account we publish elsewhere of the experimental firing at Fort Monroe, under the direction of the Engineer Department. We hope to be able to publish hereafter a more exact account of these experiments. The result, in brief, was a most decided victory for the 13-inch and 15-inch smooth-bores, and the 12-inch rifled, and some of our engineer officers will, no doubt, as a consequence, have to revise their opinions as to the comparative strength of guns and fortifications.

THE annual report of Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, chief of engineers, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. He states that material progress has been made during the year upon those parts of the sea coast and lake frontier defences which are not affected by questions respecting the increased use to be made of iron as a protection against heavy projectiles fired from armored batteries; and he thinks this special question of armor requires a prolonged examination.

Many experiments have been carried on, and also trials of various patterns of gun carriages, including Captain Moncrieff's barbette carriage. The report presents a statement of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, and strongly urges their passage. General Humphreys reports the result of the survey for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara; the cost of which he estimates will be twelve millions of dollars, and he also submits voluminous reports of the surveys of different rivers and harbors. A detailed list of the appropriations needed for the Forts in the North is given, and appropriations are also recommended for forts on the Southern coast, amounting to \$624,500; for forts on Pacific coast, \$500,000; for barracks at engineer posts and depots, \$36,000. The appropriations asked for improvement of river channels and harbors amount to \$6,238,088.

THE telegraph reports that the International Military Commission, in session at St. Petersburg, has agreed to prohibit the use in time of war of all explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN.

THE INDIAN WAR AND ITS CAUSES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 1, 1868.Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: The Military Division of the Missouri is still composed of the Departments of Missouri, Platte and Dakota, embracing substantially the country west of the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, Utah and Montana. These departments are commanded by Generals Sheridan, Augur and Terry, whose annual reports are transmitted herewith, and to them I refer you for more detailed statements of the progress made, and of the events of the past year. You will observe that, while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the Plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors or rewards. In former reports I endeavored to describe the reasons and causes which made a state of war the normal condition of things on the Plains, and have since studied to find some lasting remedy, but thus far without success. Our people continue, as heretofore, to settle on the exposed points of the frontier, to travel without the precaution which a well-known danger would suggest, and to run after every wild report of the discovery of gold or other precious metal, thus coming into daily contact and necessary conflict with discontented and hostile Indians. The co-ordinate departments of our Government likewise continue to extend the surveys of public land westward, and grant patents to occupants to locate and build railroads, to establish mail routes, with the necessary stations and relays of horses, as though that region of country were in profound peace, and all danger of occupation and transit had passed away. Over all these matters the military authorities have no control; yet their public nature implies public protection, and we are daily and hourly called on for guards and escorts; and are left in the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races, without the privilege of advising or being consulted beforehand. The reports of Generals Sheridan, Augur and Terry contain abundant evidence on these points, and I refer to them here merely to demonstrate the fact that as long as these things continue from necessity and public policy, we cannot reduce our military forces on the frontier, and should not even allow their strength to fall away by the rapid causes of death, discharge and desertion, but should keep the ranks continually replenished with fresh recruits.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

At the time of my last annual report, October 1, 1867, I was a member of the Peace Commission, on which the Congress of the United States had devolved the whole Indian question, for a practical, and, if possible, peaceful solution. At the same time, by an Executive order, it was made my military duty to subordinate the acts of all the troops subject to my command to whatever plan of action the Peace Commissioners might adopt. The Commission, in its annual report last December to the President of the United States, bears full testimony on this point, to the effect that all the officers of the Army, and all the troops with whom they came in contact, had fully and cheerfully co-operated with them in their efforts to bring this difficult business to a peaceful conclusion. I need not here refer to the deliberations and acts of that Commission, further than to state that its members were unanimous in the conclusion that to maintain a permanent peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains they should all, at the earliest possible moment, be collected on reservations as far removed as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel; and that there they should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves. The two principal reservations indicated by the Commission were north of the State of Nebraska and west of the Missouri River, and south of the State of Kansas and west of Arkansas. These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain at all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated. The Commission further recommended that for each of these reservations a sort of government should be provided by law, looking to a time in future when all the Indians would be reduced to the peaceful condition of shepherds, herders, and farmers. This general plan was justified by the then state of facts, and its wisdom has been demonstrated by more recent events. A sense of national justice dictates that in taking from these savages the lands whose wild game has hitherto fed, clothed and sheltered them, we should, in restricting them to an exclusive use of a part, make them a compensation of some sort for the remainder, and, if possible, procure their consent. Influenced by this consideration, the Peace Commissioners, during the fall and winter of 1867, and the spring and summer of 1868, held councils with all, or nearly all, the tribes and parts of tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, making liberal provisions for all the appointed places of council, according to the forms and ceremonies to which they were long accustomed. Formal written treaties were made with each separate tribe, signed with all the formality, and transmitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification. The treaties with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Navajos and Crows were duly confirmed, but those with the various bands of Sioux, Snakes, etc., were not confirmed, simply, it is inferred, because they were not complete when the Senate adjourned. But for some reason the Congress did not take any action on the chief proposition of the Peace Commission, which was embraced in their report of last December, viz.: that which related to the setting apart of the two reservations hereinbefore referred to, and providing government therefor, which was designed to precede the confirmation of any of the treaties, and was the only vital principle of them all. I felt compelled to refer to this fact because many persons attribute to it the reason why we failed to secure a lasting peace, and why we are at this moment engaged in a costly war with four of the principal tribes with which we had to

deal, viz.: the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

It has always been most difficult to discover the exact truth concerning the cause of a rupture with any Indians. They never give notice beforehand of a warlike intention; and the first notice comes after their rifles and lances have done much bloody work. All intercourse then necessarily ceases, and the original cause soon becomes buried in after events. The present Indian war in General Sheridan's department is no exception, and as near as I can gather it, the truth is about this: Last year, in the several councils held at North Platte and Fort Laramie, by the Peace Commissioners with the fragmentary bands of the Sioux, the Indians asserted that they were then, and had been always anxious to live at peace with their white neighbors, provided we kept faith with them. They claimed that the building of the Powder River Road, and the establishment of military posts along it, drove away the game from the only hunting grounds they had left, after our occupation of Montana and Nebraska; that this road had been built in the face of their protest, and in violation of some old treaty, which guaranteed them that country forever; that road and the military posts along it had been constructed in 1865 and 1866 for the benefit of the people of Montana, but had almost ceased to be of any practical use to them, by reason of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, whose terminus west of the Black Hills made it easier for the wagons to travel by another and better road west of the mountains. For this reason, and because of the further extension of the railroad, under rapid progress, would each year make the Powder River Road less and less used, the commission yielded to the earnest entreaty of the Sioux and recommended the abandonment for the time of this road. On the 2d day of last March General Grant gave the necessary orders for breaking up the posts of Forts Reno, Philip Kearney and C. F. Smith, but it was well toward August before the stores and materials could be hauled away. As we had reason to apprehend, some of the Sioux attributing our action to fear, followed up our withdrawal by raids to the line of the Pacific Road, and to the south of it into Colorado. Others of them doubtless reached the camps of the Arapahoes on Beaver Creek, and the Cheyenne camps on Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, and told them what had occurred, and made them believe by war, or threats of war, they too could compel us to abandon the Smoky Hill line, which passes through the very heart of the buffalo region, the best hunting grounds of America. About this time, viz., August 3d or 4th, a party of Indians, composed of two hundred Cheyennes, four Arapahoes and twenty Sioux, are known to have started from their camps on Pawnee Fork on a war expedition, nominally to fight the Pawnees. On the 10th they appeared on the Saline, north of Fort Harker, where the settlers received them kindly. They were given food and coffee, but, pretending to be offended because it was in tin cups, they threw it back in the faces of the women, and began at once to break up furniture and set fire to the houses. They seized the women and ravished them, perpetrating atrocities which could only have been the result of premeditated crime. Here they killed two men; thence they crossed over to the settlements on the Solomon, where they continued to destroy the houses and property, to ravish all females, and killed thirteen men. Going on to the Republican they killed two more men, and committed other acts of similar brutal atrocity. As soon as intelligence of this could be carried to Fort Harker, troops were sent in pursuit, who succeeded in driving them away, rescuing some captive children, and killing but few Indians, by reason of their fast ponies and familiarity with the country.

TREATMENT OF THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

I recite these facts with some precision, because they are proven beyond dispute, and up to the very moment of their departure from Pawnee Fork no Indian alleges any but the kindest treatment on the part of the agents of the General Government, of our soldiers, or of the frontier people, with one exception, Agent Leavenworth. The soldiers, not only from a natural aversion to an Indian war, which will work no glory, but under positive orders from me, had borne with all manner of insult and provocation, in hope that very soon the Peace Commission would culminate in the withdrawal of the savages from the neighborhood of our posts, roads, and settlements, and thereby end all further trouble. I was at Fort Leavenworth when General Sheridan received notice of the attacks on the settlers of the Saline, Solomon, and Republican. He started at once up the road, made every inquiry, and was satisfied our people had given no provocation at all for those wanton acts of barbarity, which were in flagrant violation of their recent treaties. Yet he delayed striking their camps until he had made a formal demand, through the agent, according to the terms of the treaty, for the actual perpetrators of these very acts. Colonel Wyncoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, sent a messenger out and made every exertion to procure their surrender, but utterly failed of success, for it seems the older and more cautious chiefs, though claiming to desire peace, could not give up so considerable a body of their best young warriors, and, of course, they all became responsible. All of the Cheyennes at once began a general war along the Smoky Hill and Arkansas Roads, simultaneously attacking every party of white men who had not received notice of the change in their peaceful relations, and who were, therefore, unprepared for attack. The aggregate murders amounted to seventy-nine in August and September. General Sheridan seeing that war with the Cheyennes was inevitable, then endeavored to keep the Arapahoes out of it. This tribe had been camped for the summer on Beaver Creek, and he invited their chiefs into Fort Dodge, where on the 3d of September, he met Little Beaver, Spotted Wolf, Bull Bear, and other Arapahoe chiefs, well-known to our officers, and in full council these agreed to keep out of the war, and to move down to the reservation below the Kansas line, to which they had assented at the Medicine Lodge Council. When the

time appointed by themselves to come in and to start for Fort Cobb had transpired, they not only did not come in, but were known to be at open war all the way from Fort Wallace to Denver, in Colorado, the very opposite direction. In like manner General W. B. Hazen, whom I had appointed to take charge of the Lower or Southern Reservation, met the Kiowas and Comanches at Fort Zarah, on the 22d of September, and agreed to feed and maintain them en route and after they had reached their reservation near Fort Cobb. But when the time came for them to move they did not go, but were also known to be engaged with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the common war. Nevertheless, by orders, General Hazen has gone to Fort Cobb to fulfil our treaty stipulations with them, and I can imagine no other reason for this conduct than their supposed belief that by war they can force us to abandon their favorite buffalo range, as we have already abandoned to the Sioux the Powder River country.

EXTENT OF THE WAR.

To show the concurrence of action and simultaneity of hostile acts on the part of these tribes of Indians, in addition to the report of General Sheridan and Augur, herewith transmitted, I transcribe in this report extracts of telegraph messages from the Governors of Colorado and Kansas. Acting Governor Hall telegraphed me from Denver, under date of August 27th: "We are completely surrounded by hostile Indians, extending from Cheyenne Wells and South Park, south, to Julesburg, north, estimated at six hundred warriors. From reliable information twelve people have been killed thus far." On the 4th September, Governor Hunt telegraphed me from Denver: "Just returned. Fearful condition of things here. Nine persons murdered by Indians yesterday within a radius of sixty miles," etc. And on the 24th of September, acting Governor Hall telegraphed from Denver: "The Indians have again attacked our settlement in strong force, obtaining possession of the country to within twelve miles of Denver. They are more bold, fierce, and desperate in their assaults than ever before. It is impossible to drive them out and protect the families at the same time, for they are better armed, mounted, disciplined, and better officered than our men. Each hour brings intelligence of fresh barbarities and more extensive robberies," etc. On the 4th of September, Governor Crawford, of Kansas, telegraphed from Topeka: "Having just received a dispatch from Hays, stating that the Indians attacked, captured, and burned a train at Pawnee Fork, and killed, scalped, and burned sixteen men; also, attacked another train at Cimarron Crossing, which was defended until the ammunition was exhausted, when the men abandoned the train, saving what stock they could. Similar attacks are almost of daily occurrence. These things must cease; I cannot disregard constant and persistent appeals for help; I cannot furnish you all the troops necessary; I cannot sit idly by and see our people butchered; but as a last resort, will be obliged to call upon the State force to take the field, and end these outrages. I will at once organize two cavalry regiments of picked men, well mounted, for volunteer service. Will you accept them?" All this time General Sheridan in person was laboring, with every soldier of his command, to give all possible protection to the scattered people in that wide range of country from Kansas to Colorado and New Mexico. But the very necessity of guarding interests so widely scattered, made it impossible to spare enough troops to go in search of the Indians in their remote camps. On his requisition I applied to General Grant for more cavalry, and by his orders seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under Major Royall, were collected from Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and dispatched to Kansas. On a further call, the Secretary of War (General Schofield) on the 6th of October authorized the acceptance of one mounted regiment of Kansas Volunteers for six months. These latter troops are not yet mustered in, but General Sheridan expects to have them in the field in November. With these troops he expects, during this winter, to punish the hostile Indians in his department, so that they will not again resort to war, and such as are not killed will be collected by force on their reservation, and made to remain there. I will not attempt to describe the many expeditions that have already been made, but for details refer you to General Sheridan's report. They have necessarily been of a desultory and somewhat unsatisfactory character, because the Indians can scatter so long as their ponies can get grass everywhere, but as soon as winter compels them to collect together in villages, I believe that General Sheridan's troops will be able to find them, and to destroy all who offer resistance.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

It is idle for us longer to attempt to occupy the Plains in common with these Indians, for the country is not susceptible of close settlement with farms like Missouri and Iowa, and is solely adapted to grazing. All of our people are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses, which tempt the Indian, hungry, and it may be, starving for the want of his accustomed game, and he will steal rather than starve, and to steal he will not hesitate to kill. Therefore, a joint occupation of that district of the country by these two classes of people with such opposing interests, is a simple impossibility, and the Indians must yield. The Peace Commission has assigned them a reservation, which, if held for fifty years, will make their descendants rich, and in the mean time they are promised food while they are learning to cultivate the earth and to rear tame stock. To labor with their own hands, or even to remain in one place, militates with all the hereditary pride of the Indian, and force must be used to accomplish this result. It was for this reason that the Peace Commission, at its Chicago session, in October, after the events before described had occurred, and were known to them, was forced to the conclusion that the management of Indian affairs should be transferred back to the War Department, where it belonged, prior to 1849. That department of our Government is the only one that can use force promptly without the circumlocution now neces-

sary; and no other department of our Government can act with promptness and vigor enough to give any hope that the plans and purposes of the Peace Commission will be carried out. Even then, there is doubt that the Indians themselves will make the necessary personal efforts to succeed. And I fear that they will at last fall back upon our hands a mere mass of helpless paupers. I am fully aware that many of our good people, far removed from contact with these Indians, and dwelling with a painful interest on past events, such as are described to have occurred in Minnesota in 1863, and at the Chivington massacre in 1864, believe that the whites are always in the wrong, and that the Indians have been forced to resort to war in self-defence, by actual want or by reason of our selfishness.

HOW TO SAVE THE INDIANS.

I am more than convinced that such is not the case in the present instance, and hope I have made it plain. I further believe that the only hope of saving any part of these Indians from utter annihilation is by a fair and prompt execution of the scheme suggested by the Peace Commission, which can alone be done by Congress, with the concurrence of the Indians themselves. Even then it will require much patience and hard labor on the part of the officers who execute the plan, which I do not wish to assume myself or impose on other Army officers; but it is certain that the only hope to find any end of this eternal Indian war is in the transfer of the entire business to the War Department, and for Congress to enact the laws and provide the necessary money at least a year before it is required to be expended. This is especially necessary in the case of the Sioux, because the Missouri River is only navigable in early summer. It is true that in the annual Appropriation bill, approved July 27, 1868, (and which did not become public till the Cheyennes had actually started on the war-path, viz., August 3d), there was a clause giving half a million of dollars to be disbursed under my direction, as a member of the Peace Commission, for carrying out the treaty stipulations, making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools and farming utensils, and furnishing food for such bands of Indians with which treaties had been made and not yet ratified, and in defraying the expenses of the Commission in making such treaties and carrying their provisions into effect. As soon as I got a copy of this bill, viz., August 10th, I issued my General Orders No. 4, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, in hopes that by its provisions I could prevent the difficulties already begun in Kansas from spreading to the powerful and dangerous tribe of Sioux at the north. This clause in the Appropriation bill made no change whatever in the general management of Indians with whom treaties had been made and confirmed, which, as before, remained wholly with the Interior Department. Upon application to General John B. Sanborn, the member of the Peace Commission who had been its disbursing agent, I received a list of the outstanding accounts against that Commission, amounting to about \$150,000. I therefore retained that sum of money, and have disbursed thereof the sum of \$141,750 19, leaving in my hands at this date a balance of \$8,249 81, applicable to the few items of account still outstanding.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The balance of the appropriations, viz.: \$350,000, was distributed as follows: To General W. S. Harney, for the Sioux, \$200,000; to General W. B. Hazen, for the Cheyennes, etc., \$50,000; to General C. C. Augur, for the Snakes, etc., \$50,000; and to Major R. C. Lamotte, for the Crows, \$50,000—total, \$350,000. That the Indians will receive the benefit of every cent of this money I know; and the high character of these officers, and their peculiar fitness to the trust named, will, I feel assured, carry conviction to all that the disbursement of this money will be in full harmony with the designs and purposes of the Peace Commission and of Congress. In the same appropriation bill were two other items or expenditures, intrusted to my official supervision, viz.: \$200,000 for seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock, provided for in article seven of the treaty with the Navajo Indians of New Mexico; \$12,500 for constructing a warehouse, agency building, blacksmith and carpenter shop, and school house for the same tribe (Navajoes). The whole of the appropriation, viz.: \$212,500 has been transferred to General George W. Getty, commanding in New Mexico, who will see that it is properly applied. There was another item of appropriation in the same bill, viz.: \$150,000 for the removal of the Navajoes from their old reservation at Bosque Rendondo to their present reservation near old Fort Defiance, which was subject to the control of the Interior Department, but before the appropriation bill passed, these Indians had actually been removed by my military orders, given on the spot, at a cost to the Army of less than \$50,000, and I am at a loss to know if this money can be refunded to the Army out of the appropriation referred to.

INDIAN CENSUS.

I expect to receive from the several officers named in my General Orders No. 4, and to lay before the War Department before the close of this year, a full census of all the Indians for whom they are required to provide, with carefully prepared estimates of funds needed to perfect the system thus begun by them, after which they can be transferred back to their civil agents or retained according to whatever action Congress may take this winter on the several recommendations of the Indian Commission. But knowing the pressing necessities of some of these Indians at this moment, I would ask an early appropriation of \$300,000 for General Harney, and \$200,000 for General Hazen. I deem these sums indispensable to provide for the peaceful Indians this winter, and to enable them to make a fair beginning next spring in their farming operations on the reservations to which they have been or may be removed.

In conclusion, I will remark that I propose to continue, as now, to have Generals Perry and Augur protect the Missouri River traffic and the Union Pacific Road with zealous care, and so gather in all the wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation north of Nebraska,

where General W. S. Harney is prepared to feed and protect them to the extent of the means subject to my control, and destroy or punish the hostile Indians of his department, till they of their own volition will go to Fort Cobb and remain there on the reservation assigned them, under the care of General W. B. Hazen, who is also prepared, to a limited extent, to provide for their necessities. This double process of peace within their reservations and war without must soon bring this matter to some conclusion.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

WE publish the material portions of the annual report of Major-General George H. Thomas on the condition of affairs in the Department of which he has command.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 1, 1868.
To the Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington City, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, and of the condition of my Department for the year ending September 30, 1868:

Referring to my last report, dated September 30, 1867, my command then consisted of the Second and Twenty-fifth Infantry, six companies of the Forty-fifth Infantry, two companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and one company of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. During the year two additional companies of the Forty-fifth Infantry have been organized and placed on duty in the Department, and the two companies of the Fifth Cavalry have been transferred from it, leaving the force at present as follows: Second and Twenty-fifth Infantry, the eight companies of the Forty-fifth Infantry, and one company of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. There has been no material change in the disposition of the troops.

The duties of the troops have been much the same as heretofore reported, and the same necessity for them exists. The state of society, as regards the non-observance of law, and the want of protection for life and property, has not at all improved, and in some sections is decidedly worse.

With the close of the last, and beginning of the new year, the State of Tennessee was disturbed by the strange operations of a mysterious organization known as the "Kuklux Klan," which first made its appearance in Giles County. Within a few weeks it had spread over a great part of the State, and created no little alarm. Accounts of it from many sources were received at these headquarters. I did not think it necessary to take any action on the information furnished until the month of March, when a member of the Legislature of Tennessee sent me a written statement of the doings of the organization. At the same time a quartermaster's agent, travelling in Tennessee on duty, forwarded an official communication confirming previous reports on the subject. Some of the reports of this secret organization were forwarded to the General-in-Chief with an endorsement in which orders or instructions in the premises were asked for.

I was answered that the papers had been referred to the President, who had returned them with the opinion "that in the absence of the application from the Legislature or the Governor, provided for by the Constitution, it was not deemed within the province of the Executive to give any instructions upon the subject to which these papers refer."

Partial extracts from these papers, with the President's action on them, were permitted to be published by some authority at Washington, and caused a deal of comment in Tennessee. That portion of the press of the State, whose greatest labors are to bring odium upon all who aided to save the Government from being destroyed by the late rebellion, hastened to deny the truth of the statements made to me, reflected very severely upon them, and, to fortify their assertions, procured and published the certificates of a few amiable persons of Northern birth, who were living under the protection of a well-organized police force, that the alarm was a false one. But this only caused to be added further evidence concerning the truth of the original statements. From this time forth I was in the receipt of stories of oppression and outrage committed by these midnight prowlers. It was evident that the old spirit of proscription was far from having died out. It had remained a latent fire, ready to burst forth with violence upon the least occasion. Some of these statements were accompanied by appeals for assistance from the military. To all of these I returned for answers copies of the President's opinion, as before recited. This state of affairs continued till April, when action was taken by the State authorities which required the disposition of troops. I immediately ordered one company of infantry to Columbia, Maury County, with instructions to render assistance to the civil authorities of the county. Just at this time, also, the Metropolitan Police of Memphis arrested the members of one of the dens at their meeting, and seized some papers containing what purported to be the oaths and obligations of the members of the society, which, being published, caused considerable excitement, as by these papers one of the objects of the society appeared to be the assassination of all who interfered with their plans. This exposure had a good effect for a short time. For some weeks afterward there was a perceptible diminution of the number of outrages reported, and it was hoped the society had spent its force and would gradually die out; but in the month of June disturbances were renewed in Middle and West Tennessee to such an extent that His Excellency, Governor Brownlow, made an application for troops to be stationed in a number of counties in the State. But it was for so large a force, and so many of the troops being on duty assisting the United States revenue officers in the collection of internal revenue, I was unable to comply with his request.

On the 17th of September I received the letter of instructions from the Secretary of War of September 11th, covering a copy of the application of the Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee to the President of the United States, for the use of United States troops in preserving order in the State, the instructions directing the troops to be furnished. I replied to the Secretary of War, reporting that, in addition to the force then in the department, one regiment of infantry would be required. On the 28th of September, I was informed by telegram, from Brevet Major-General Canby, commanding Department at Washington, that seven companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry had been ordered to proceed to Tennessee without delay.

An explanation of, or excuse for the formation of the Kuklux organization, made by its defenders, was that it was the natural result of the existence of the "Loyal League" secret organizations of Union men. It is reasonable to suppose this may be correct, but in justice to the latter, however impolitic or unwise their acts may be, there has been reported to me no one instance of outrage or unlawful act having been committed by them. Well authenticated information leads me to believe that the Kuklux Klan was primarily but a species of organization without settled plans; its great purpose being to establish a nucleus, around which the adherents of the late rebellion, active or passive, might safely rally, thus establishing a grand political society, the future operations of which would be governed by circumstances fast developing in the then peculiar era of exciting public events. It is a matter of history now, acknowledged by its leaders and the public press, that the society did extend itself throughout the South, and its operations in the unreconstructed States were of such a nature as to require the direct interference of the United States authorities, to suppress them. I have deemed it to be my duty to watch closely these organized oppositions to the Government, not from fear of their success, but to enable the Government to counteract them. These disorganizers have no little foundation for their plans, and are so blinded by their prejudices that, if given opportunity enough, they expose their schemes as well as forwarn the officers of the Government.

Much anxiety existed in Tennessee previous to the county elections, held in March of the present year. But the elections passed off quietly.

The troops in the department have rendered valuable assistance to the officers of the United States Courts, and to the United States revenue officers. Detachments of troops for these purposes were furnished on the application of the civil officers of the United States, with instructions to protect the officers while in the performance of their duties, and to guard such prisoners as they might arrest, until delivered at the jails or released on bail. But in no case should they make arrests by military authority.

These operations occupied all the available cavalry force in the department, and when at the same time the assessor of the Fourth District of Kentucky applied for a mounted force to protect his officers, I was unable to furnish it, and applied to the general-in-chief for an additional cavalry force to be sent to the department, or that I be authorized to mount a portion of the Second Infantry. This application was not favorably considered, cavalry not being available, and it was not deemed expedient to mount infantry. At the present time indications are that the whole force of troops in that State will be necessary to protect the United States civil officers while in the performance of their duty. For these duties infantry have proved to be comparatively inefficient, however active they were. As soon as a movement was made, the criminals were informed of it by mounted Confederates before they could be reached by the troops, and would escape in time, removing or destroying the evidences of their guilt. In consequence of this I have not been able to render as much service to this department of the Government as was needed, the two companies of cavalry, formerly of this department being wholly inadequate to the amount of work required, and the long marches performed by infantry were often without any good result. The recent transfer of the cavalry from the department leaving me without any mounted force, I have been authorized to replace them by mounted infantry, which is being done with all possible dispatch.

A serious grievance to many citizens of the department, especially in Tennessee, who have faithfully and honorably served as officers of the Army, has been their prosecution before the Courts, by disloyal persons for acts of trespass committed, or seizure of property made by them as United States officers during the war. Suits were brought in the local courts where judge and jury sympathized with the prosecutors, and judgments were awarded accordingly; all testimony as to the official character of the defendants, and their acts at the time was useless, as it was not considered. Sufferers by these suits appealed for protection to the military authorities, under the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 3, series of 1866, which directs the protection of loyal persons against improper civil suits and penalties. But as War Department General Orders No. 84 series of 1866, publishing the President's proclamation that the rebellion has ended, and that the civil law was in full force, forbid the further application of General Orders No. 3, the petitioners were advised to transfer their cases to the United States Courts, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 11, 1866, as published in War Department General Orders No. 37, series of 1866. This was done, in most cases; but some of the sufferers had not the means to meet the expenses necessary for these proceedings, and were compelled to submit to being robbed of their property as a punishment for having faithfully served their country. On the other hand, I received through the War Department, one complaint from a citizen of West Virginia, who had served in the Rebel Army, that he was being prosecuted for damages for acts committed by him as an officer, and by order of the Confederate military authorities. This

application was referred to the authorities of the State of which he was a citizen, the military having no jurisdiction in the matter. No other complaint of this kind was received.

A question as to the obligation and binding force of the paroles accepted by the disarmed rebels, at the close of the war, has occurred in this Department during the year. A full report of the case was forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C. At the same time I requested that the case or the question at issue, might be carried to the United States Supreme Court, or, if that was impracticable, Congressional action was recommended. On the 30th of December I was furnished, in reply, with the opinion of the attorney-general of the United States in the case. This opinion, without deciding the question as to the authority of military commissions to make arrests for violations of paroles, states that the attorney-general is not prepared to say that the prisoner was held in custody for any known military offence, but so far as the parole alone is concerned, he takes it to be clear that it has no legal obligations after the cessation of the war, and closes with declaring it to be not advisable, even if it were practicable, to bring the case before the Supreme Court.

After this no further attempt was made to afford protection to Union citizens, by enforcing the obligations of paroles which appear to have been of little value, except to the paroled.

Reviewing occurrences connected with the administration of affairs in the Department for the past year, I am enabled to report that to some extent the presence of troops has prevented personal collisions and partisan difficulties; but only partially so, for it is mortifying to acknowledge that the State and local laws which should do so, and the more powerful force of public opinion, do not protect the citizens of the Department from violence. In fact, crime is committed because public opinion favors it, or, at least, acquiesces in it. The local laws are enforced or not, according to the controlling opinions of the community. A criminal who is popular with the mob can set law at defiance; but if a man is only charged with a suspicion of crime, if he is inimical to the community, he is likely to be hung to the nearest tree, or shot down at his own door.

The causes of this lawlessness are different in the different States, and apply more particularly to Kentucky and Tennessee than to West Virginia. From the latter State there have been no complaints received other than that of the Governor in his application for troops before mentioned, the sending of which accomplished the objects for which they were needed. In Tennessee, where a majority of the late rebels are disfranchised, they, and sympathizers with them, have a hatred for the State authorities which is unconcealed and aggressive. In localities where the disfranchised element is strong, a spirit of persecution toward those in sympathy with the authorities—those who recognize the political rights of the enfranchised negroes, and the negroes themselves, especially, shows itself in utter contempt of all respect for law. Violence is openly talked of. The editorials of the public press are such as to create the most intense hatred in the breasts of ex-rebels and their sympathizers. The effect of this is to cause disturbance throughout the State, by inciting the ruffianly portion of this class of citizens to murder, rob and maltreat white Unionists and colored people in localities where there are no United States troops stationed. The local authorities often have not the will, and more often have not the power, to suppress or prevent these outrages.

In Kentucky disfranchisement cannot be alleged as a reason for the disturbances. Here the mass of the people are in sympathy with the State authorities, and those politically opposed make no attempt to resist them. The colored people are quiet and peaceable; they have no political rights, not being enfranchised, yet ruffians are permitted to tyrannize over them without fear of punishment. The testimony of negroes is refused in the State courts, and the United States courts are difficult of access to an ignorant people without friends or influence. In some districts ex-Union soldiers are persecuted by their more numerous rebel neighbors, until they are forced into a resistance which sometimes ends with the loss of their lives, or they are compelled in self-defence to emigrate. An appeal to the courts affords but little hope for redress, as magistrates and juries too often decide in accordance with their prejudices, without regard to justice. The controlling causes of the unsettled condition of affairs in the department is, that the greatest efforts made by the defeated insurgents, since the close of the war, have been to promulgate the idea that the cause of liberty, justice, humanity, equality, and all the calendar of the virtues of freedom, suffered violence and wrong when the effort for Southern independence failed. This is, of course, intended as a species of political cant, whereby the crime of treason might be covered with a counterfeit varnish of patriotism, so that the precipitators of the rebellion might go down in history hand in hand with the defenders of the Government, thus wiping out with their own hands their own stains—a species of self-forgiveness amazing in its effrontery, when it is considered that life and property justly forfeited by the laws of the country, of war and of nations, through the magnanimity of the Government and people, were not exacted from them. Under this inspiration, the education of the great body of the people, moral, religious and political, has been turned into channels wherein all might unite in common. The impoverishment of the South, resulting from war and its concomitants; the emancipation of the slaves, and the consequent loss of substance; the ambiguity and uncertainty of political rights and financial values, as well as personal rivalries, have all combined to strengthen the efforts of pernicious teachers.

The evil done has been great, and it is not discernible that an immediate improvement may be expected.

THE bark *A. B. Wyman*, of Boston, Captain Wyman, made the remarkable passage of 23 days from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, supposed to be the shortest passage ever made.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

In accordance with the usual custom, a parade of the entire First Division was ordered for Wednesday, November 25th, the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British forces. It was originally proposed that Governor Fenton should review the troops from the balcony of the Union League Club House, but this was subsequently changed, and he reviewed them from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as heretofore. By an order issued on last Friday, the various brigades were ordered to assemble as follows, the right of each resting on Fifth avenue: The First brigade of Infantry, in West Twelfth street; the Second brigade of Infantry, in West Thirteenth street; the Third brigade of Infantry, in West Fourteenth street; the Fourth brigade of Infantry, in West Fifteenth street; the First brigade of Cavalry, in West Sixteenth street.

The line of march was through Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue, Forty-second street, and down Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street. This order also expressly stated that, as "the command passes the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the honors of a marching salute will be paid to his Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New York. We make special mention of this fact, because the officers of several of the regiments ignored the Governor's presence and failed to salute at all.

At 2 o'clock exactly, the appointed hour, the First brigade broke into column and moved through Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence over the prescribed route. Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall was in command, in the absence of Major-General Shaler. The general was in full uniform, with the addition of top-boots, which might have been omitted without loss. The general was accompanied by the entire staff of the division, with the exception of Brevet Major-General Hamblin. The other brigades followed the First in rapid succession, the column being well closed up, and taking just about an hour to pass a given point. All along the route the sidewalks, stoops, and windows of the houses were filled with an eager throng of spectators, who frequently gave vent to their feelings in applause. Each regiment was accompanied, as usual, by a large or small sidewalk-committee, which usually kept close to the band. Graffula's music appeared to be particularly attractive to the colored population, and during a greater part of its march the Seventh was preceded by a good-sized battalion of colored people, keeping step, on the sidewalk, to the inspiring strains of its band.

THE REVIEW.

We now propose to give a summary of the appearance of each regiment as it passed the Governor. The balcony, which served as the reviewing stand, was crowded with a large deputation of ladies as well as officers. Among the military men present were Brigadier-General Marvin, the Adjutant-General; Generals Liebenau, Young, and Palmer, and Colonels S. W. Bart and Wagstaff, of the Governor's staff, in full uniform, including chapeaus; Major-General Howard, of Buffalo; General Butterfield and Colonel Hildt, of the Army, and a number of others.

At seven minutes past 3 o'clock the head of the column, preceded by a platoon of policemen, under the command of a sergeant, arrived in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The division staff did not salute at the same time with the general, and the second officer from the right did not salute until he was abreast of the reviewing officer.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Ward led this brigade, and was accompanied by seven members of his staff, all in full uniform, making a good show.

The Second regiment was under the command of Major O'Shaughnessy, and paraded with six companies, of about ten files each, in grey uniform. The staff of this regiment did not preserve their alignment, and the companies were not properly equalized. This fault was noticeable in many of the other regiments. It is ridiculous for regiments to parade with companies having an unequal number of files, and commanding officers should see to it that such a mistake does not occur. The salute of the drum-major was very poor; and those of the officers were in general far from good.

The Twelfth paraded with knapsacks and overcoats rolled. Colonel John Ward was in command, and the adjutant paraded dismounted. The regiment turned out with ten companies, of twelve files each, making a very good appearance. The drum-major did not salute, and also the captain commanding the company on the left. The fourth company in line was applauded for preserving a good front, and the seventh company (E) for making a good appearance, although most of the men kept their eyes on the ground at a distance considerably less than fifteen paces.

The Seventy-first paraded in its new full-dress uniform—Colonel Parmele in command—and made a very handsome appearance, although there were not much over two hundred men in the ranks. The white feather plumes and the white cross-belts of this regiment lighten up the uniform very much.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Louis Burger was in command of this brigade, and wore his full dress uniform, including the chapeau, as did also his entire staff, looking very well. For some reason or other the general always increases the gait of his horse a trifle when passing the reviewing officer, and his staff follow his example. After the brigade had passed, one or two of the staff of this brigade rode by again on the left flank of the column, which was not in good taste.

The Third regiment led the Second Brigade—Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix in command. There were six companies present, the number of files in each varying from sixteen to ten, which gave the regiment a ragged appearance.

The Fifth made, as usual, a very telling show, the members all looking like men, and most of them wearing beards. The effect produced was marred by the fact that they all looked at the reviewing officer, privates as well as officers. Colonel Meyer was in command, and the regiment turned out something over four hundred strong. Drum-major Berchet should have saluted the Commander-in-Chief with a march instead of three ruffles.

The Sixth regiment appeared in overcoats and full dress hats, with white pompons and blue tips. Colonel Steinway was in command, and some three hundred men were out, although the companies were not properly equalized. There was a lack of uniformity in the dress of the officers, some wearing dark blue capes, and others light blue overcoats. The quartermaster of this regiment paraded dismounted, his horse having run away with him. The horse was hurt, but the quartermaster escaped unharm.

The Eighty-fourth was under command of Colonel F. A. Conkling, parading about two hundred men. The companies were not properly equalized. This regiment has a good chance this winter, there is so much room for improvement.

Lieutenant-Colonel Untart was in command of the Ninety-sixth,

but he was too far ahead of his command. The drum corps of this regiment is small to what it used to be. The companies were not equalized, but there were about three hundred present.

The First Artillery paraded dismounted, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Diehl. Most of the companies in this regiment wore the old dress hat, which added greatly to their soldierly appearance. It is to be hoped that the remaining batteries will supply themselves before the next parade. In wheeling into Madison avenue, we noticed a marker was placed on the pivot instead of the marking flank. The companies in this regiment were not properly equalized. There were about two hundred and fifty men present.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Varian was in command, and he and his staff appeared with chapeaus and capes. The general and staff made a good simultaneous salute.

The First regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Perley, and paraded with eight companies of from twelve to nine files each; the regiment is evidently composed of fighting material. The band of this regiment was from Governor's Island.

The Forty-seventh, Brooklyn, Colonel D. E. Austen commanding, paraded with this brigade and made a good appearance in fatigue uniform. Eight companies were present of fourteen files each. This regiment excited much favorable comment.

The Seventh regiment paraded in full dress uniform, and was considerably applauded as it passed in review. Colonel Clark was in command, and the entire staff was out, including the chaplain. The officer commanding the company on the right of this regiment made the best salute of any line officer in the division, as we think. It was noticeable that the rear ranks of every company of the Seventh was well closed up, and that this was not the case with any other regiment of the division.

The Twenty-third paraded with this brigade on the invitation of Colonel Clark. Colonel R. C. Ward was in command, and the regiment looked well, parading in fatigue uniform with nearly 200 men.

The Eighth regiment, Colonel Carr commanding, also came in for a share of applause on account of its appearance, and turned out over 250 men in fatigue uniform. We wish the Eighth would go back to its old full dress.

The Ninth regiment, Colonel Wilcox commanding, paraded in overcoats, white cross-belts, and full dress hats with red pompons. The field and staff officers wore dark blue capes, and the line officers light blue overcoats. The drum-major of this regiment wore a bear-skin shako, and his martial appearance was the envy of every boy who saw him. The Ninth made a good appearance, and turned out eight companies, of thirteen files each.

The Thirty-seventh, Colonel Leggett commanding, paraded with eight companies, of nine files. The regiment took up double time too soon, and then by companies, instead of the entire battalion at once.

The Fifty-fifth, Colonel Le Gal commanding, looked rather rusty. The companies were not equalized, varying from nine files to seven. One or two men appeared with their overcoats.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh, was in command, and was attended by the entire brigade staff, with the exception of General Aspinwall's aide who was with him.

The Fourth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell commanding, appeared with five companies of eleven files each, and made rather a slim appearance. The field music of the regiment served as its band.

The Eleventh regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant, and made a very fine appearance in its new full dress uniform. Several of the officers of this regiment failed to salute, although the first and second in line did.

The drums of the Twenty-second regiment beat a march in passing in review, as the proper salute to the commander-in-chief. Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey was in command, and the regiment paraded with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, having a strength of nine companies, of fifteen files each. Strange to say, most of the officers of this regiment failed to salute.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hargous was in command of the Sixty-ninth, which paraded with eight companies of from twelve to seven files, and did not, of course, make a good appearance. The band of this regiment paraded in overcoats.

The Seventy-ninth was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, and most of the officers failed to salute. Seven companies, of nine files were present.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Brooke Postley was in command, attended by a full staff. The general wore a cape but the staff did not—making, however, a good appearance. The Washington Grey battalion, Major E. H. Kent commanding, lead this brigade. The battalion made a very good appearance.

The First Cavalry was under the command of Colonel Brinker. The band of this regiment erroneously wheeled out in front of the Governor. The latter part of this regiment passed in review at a trot, instead of a walk. The regiment was formed in platoon column, single rank, and numbered some two hundred sabres.

The Third Cavalry, Colonel Budke commanding, formed the rear of the column. The band attempted to wheel out, but were ordered back. One squadron of this regiment wear a slashing of yellow braid across the breast of their jackets. This regiment paraded with about 250 men.

In point of numbers the parade was ahead of many of its predecessors; and also in the fine appearance presented by the troops generally.

Most of the officers have yet to learn how to salute properly and gracefully, and many of the men need to be taught to keep their heads up and square to the front.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—Major E. H. Kent, of the battalion of Washington Greys, has withdrawn his name from the list of candidates for the position of Inspector-general on the staff of the Governor elect.

EAGLE ZOUAVES, BUFFALO.—We are informed that the Eagle Zouaves, Company G, Seventy-fourth regiment, of Buffalo, intend to visit Washington on the 4th of next March, so as to be present at the inauguration of General Grant as President. Captain L. P. Reichert will go in command of the company, which will wear its ordinary Zouave uniform. The seventh annual ball of this company was held on Thanksgiving eve.

COMPANY G, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At the regular meeting of this company, held on Friday, November 13th, Charles Williamson, second sergeant, was appointed first sergeant, vice Freeborn, re-

signed. Corporal Wm. H. Bucknam and Private Jasper H. Slinger were elected third and fourth sergeants respectively; and Messrs. E. Graham Haight and Frederick H. Pinkney were elected seventh and eighth corporals respectively.

HISTORY OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A history of this regiment has been prepared by M. F. Dowley, Esq., and will shortly be published. It purports to contain a full and accurate account of the various changes through which the organization has passed during the twenty-one years of its existence; also biographical sketches of Generals Barlow, Ward and Butterfield; Colonels Cox, Locke, Ward; Revs. Matthew Hale Smith and Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; as well as the names and rank of several hundred members of the Twelfth who rose to distinction during the war for the suppression of the "Great Rebellion." These regimental histories form valuable additions to the libraries of all those interested in National Guard matters, and are always sure of a large class of readers. So may it be with the present history, which we shall speak of more at length when it is published.

FIRST BRIGADE.—A Brigade Court-martial for the trial of delinquent officers has been ordered to convene at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, No. 118 West Thirty-second street, on Monday, November 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the court—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar, Seventy-first Infantry; Captain Henry B. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; Captain George O. Starr, Second Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Rockafellar will see that all delinquent officers are duly notified according to the provisions of section 250 Military Code. Major George R. Schieffelin, brigade judge-advocate, will attend the court in his official capacity.

COMPANY C, FOURTH REGIMENT.—The first annual invitation ball of this company will be held at its armory, 619 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth street, on Wednesday evening, December 16th.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—We understand that Brevet Major Edgar A. Seelye, U. S. Volunteers, who was recently appointed commissary on the staff of the Seventy-first regiment, has declined this appointment, and has accepted a position as major on the staff of Brigadier-General Postley, commanding the cavalry brigade.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The new full dress uniform presented for adoption by this regiment consists of cadet grey swallow-tail coat with three rows of small buttons down the breast, slashed with red and gold trimming; grey pants with narrow red stripe down the side; full dress hat with drooping red plume. The uniform is very neat, but will cost over \$50, which is considered by many rather expensive for the regiment.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Joseph A. Joel is first lieutenant of Company H, of this regiment, instead of second lieutenant of that company, as appeared in our last issue. Dr. Henry Bernhard has been elected second lieutenant, and Mr. E. Stanton a corporal of Company K.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—This regiment, Colonel Henry Brinker commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal, on Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on Friday evening, November 20th, for the purpose of being reviewed by Inspector-General Liebenau of the State of New York. The regiment, when in line, looked exceedingly well, numbering over four hundred men present, besides the officers. In breaking into squadrons, to pass in review, much confusion prevailed, and in wheeling there was considerable irregularity as to the place for commencing. In passing the reviewing officer a great many of the line officers did not salute.

After the review of the First Cavalry, the Washington Greys, Major E. H. Kent, commanding, formed in line for review. Not more than one half of the members were present, which had the tendency to make the battalion look rather small. Owing to a little mistake made by Major Kent from nervousness, the battalion did not do the thing exactly at first; but upon a repetition of the review, urged by Major Kent, the battalion was handled handsomely and correctly. Adjutant Wylie, of this battalion, is a good soldier and staff officer. After the reviews General Liebenau inspected the books of the First Cavalry, and expressed his approbation at finding them in such a good condition; after which Colonel Brinker and Lieutenant-Colonel Ittner, of the First Cavalry, invited the party into one of the numerous rooms of the arsenal, where a repast was found awaiting them.

The party consisted of Brigadier-General Liebenau, Brigadier-General Postley, Colonel Fowler, Majors Durkin and Madden, and others.

COMPANY H, NINTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in this company on Friday evening, November 20th, Major Seward presiding, Charles M. Schieffelin, of the Tenth (K) Company of the Seventh regiment, was unanimously chosen first lieutenant of Company H, Ninth regiment, in place of Milton Benjamin, resigned. This is the third or fourth officer who has recently been made from the ranks of the Tenth Company, Major Freeborn, of the Thirty-seventh, being among the number. After the above election the company, upon the invitation of Lieutenant Schieffelin, adjourned to "The Cottage" in Sixth avenue, where they spent the rest of the evening in a most sociable manner.

COMPANY E, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This company, Captain C. P. Smith, were the recipients of a grand masquerade surprise, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., at their armory over Centre Market. Everything went as merry as a marriage-bell, and no one had cause to regret their participation in the pleasures of that evening. Mr. E. R. Leavitt was chairman of the committee of arrangements; and Mr. T. Worden, D. Rowland and others constituted the floor committee. The ladies' reception committee were Miss H. B. Carman, Miss M. Church, and about ten others. The early morning hours were well nigh gone when the party broke up, and the band played Home, sweet home.

SQUADRON A, WASHINGTON GREYS.—The first reception of this troop, Captain Coats commanding, took place at the armory of the battalion, corner of Houston and Greene streets, on Thursday evening, November 19th, commencing at 8 o'clock. The affair was nicely gotten up, and reflects great credit on Mr. Wm. H. Lippen, captain, the chairman of the committee of arrangements, and his associates. The drill-room was handsomely decorated with emblems, flags and streamers tastefully arranged, and pictures suited to the occasion were hung at intervals on the wall. At the head of the hall were placed three glass cases, with swords, sabres, pistols and other implements of war tastefully arranged within, most of which are trophies gathered at different times since the organization of the battalion in 1833. One of the pleasing events of the evening was the presentation of a brace of pistols to the squadron by Brigadier-General Wm. Hall, said to have been won by Captain A. L. Smith, formerly commanding this squadron, at a target excursion given by the troop in 1843. Among the invited guests who attended the reception were Brigadier-General Liebenau, acting assistant inspector-general of the State of New York; Brigadier-

General Varian and staff, Third brigade; Brigadier-General Postley, Cavalry brigade; Major Durkin and Captain Brastow, of his staff; Colonel John Fowler, Jr., of General Shaler's staff; Major Gillon, of General Ward's staff, First brigade; Major Kent, Adjutant Wylie, Captain Cook and Lieutenants Banta, Van Buren, Smith, Weeks and Sealing, of the Washington Greys. Dodworth's band was engaged for the occasion, and gave a choice selection of music, mostly popular airs of the present day. Captain Coats, Adjutant Wylie and Lieutenant Van Buren, on the reception committee, were very hospitable in the performance of their duty. Major Kent was also conspicuous in his kind efforts to make the affair pleasant and sociable to all. On the whole, a more pleasant reception could scarcely have been given. The party did not break up until 4 o'clock in the morning.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the State Military Association will this year be held in Steinway Hall, New York City, commencing on Tuesday, January 19th. The use of the hall for this occasion has been gratuitously tendered the association by Colonel Albert Steinway, of the Sixth regiment. At the conclusion of the meeting a National Guard concert will be given at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, on which occasion an exhibition drill will be given by the members of that regiment.

THE CROOKE COURT-MARTIAL.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Court-martial in the case of Brigadier-General P. S. Crooke, N. G., assembled at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, at noon, November 20th. The writ of prohibition heretofore served upon the court not being returnable until the 7th of December, no business could be transacted. The court adjourned until Friday, the 18th of December.

INSPECTION OF BOOKS.—Brigadier-General J. H. Liebenau has finished his inspection of the various armories of the First division, including the regimental and company books. The books of the battalion of Washington Greys and of the Twelfth regiment were found to be in the best order, those of the first named organization carrying off the palm.

COMPANY I, FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in this company on Saturday evening, November 21st, Walter H. Holmes, late major One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers, was elected captain, vice McNaught, resigned.

Colonel Austin has authorized Lloyd Roberts, of Company I Seventh regiment, to raise a company for the Forty-seventh regiment, to be designated Company H.

COMPANY H, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain J. S. Van Cleef commanding, gave a full-dress reception and drill at the Portland Avenue Arsenal, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, November 24th. As this was the anniversary of the organization of the company, the social part of the entertainment was what most of the members were after, although they were not unwilling to show their friends the progress they had made in drilling under the present system. The arsenal on this occasion was profusely decorated, presenting a most brilliant appearance when the floor was covered with dancers. Festoons of parti-colored bunting were hung from the gas pipes, which run round the hall in rectangular form; a flag of some nationality was gracefully gathered in folds over each window, the space between them being occupied by shields bearing the names of the States. At the east end of the room, immediately over the stair-case, the stand for the band was erected, while at the west end was the usual arrangement of guns and other military implements and insignia.

The first part of the programme consisted of four pieces for promading—the company being formed for drill at the conclusion of the second piece. There were thirty-four men in the ranks, and the drill was conducted by Captain Van Cleef. The company made a very handsome appearance, and acquitted itself in a highly creditable manner throughout. The marchings were excellent, and the distances were well preserved—this being particularly noticeable in forming single rank from double rank and back again. As a change in the manual of arms of this regiment has recently been made, this part of the drill was not quite as perfect as the company movements; but it undoubtedly will be up to the mark in due time. The entire drill, however, was a very good specimen of company manoeuvring, and it is doubtful whether it could be surpassed, if equalled, by any other organization in the regiment.

At the conclusion of the drill, Captain Van Cleef was surprised by being presented with a very handsome gold medal, as a token of the regard felt toward him by the members of his company. The presentation, which was a complete surprise, was made by Mr. Swann, the president of the civil association of the company. The medal is in the shape of a cross, with five branches, and is suspended from a gold clasp, representing a bow-knot, by a piece of blue ribbon, upon which, between the clasp and the medal, is the letter H in gold. The device is very tasteful and neat. Company H was originally organized by Captain, now Lieutenant-Colonel Dakin, to whom Captain Van Cleef has proved a most worthy successor, as it is now in prime condition.

The second part of the programme consisted of some twelve selections for dancing, which afforded a most brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen an opportunity of gliding in the "busy mazes." The dresses of many of the ladies on this occasion were very elegant, and many of them wore diamonds and other jewels of considerable value. The reception was not only well attended, but was also well conducted by committees, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Committee of Arrangements.—Captain J. S. Van Cleef, First Sergeant E. L. Hull, Corporal W. H. Coughlin, Private J. H. Tinken, Private G. A. Jahn.

Floor Committee.—Lieutenant B. Wheeler, Jr., Sergeant James Yonnie, Sergeant E. L. Bartlett, Sergeant P. H. Conklin, Privates I. De Voe, A. L. Mollman, J. Roberts, S. T. Skinner, S. F. Strong, E. F. Williams.

EIGHTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.—The fourth annual soiree of this corps, Drum-Major McKeever, will take place at the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening, December 15th.

OWNERSHIP OF UNIFORMS.—A correspondent inquires whether a member of the National Guard, who has served his full term of seven years, is entitled to his uniform.

In allowing a member two uniforms during his term of service, it was, undoubtedly, supposed that he will perform some service by which the State will become peculiarly indebted to him. No pay for services is allowed unless performed under the orders of the commander-in-chief, and from pay thus earned, the law provides a deduction of a half until the value of the uniform is liquidated, when it becomes the absolute property of the individual member. Such is the legal view of the question. It is, however, hardly supposable that another person would consent to wear the uniform of a member of the National Guard that had seen service, and, therefore, there would seem to be no serious objection to the party retaining the same, if it is the property of the State.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.—We have recently received a bound copy of the report of Brigadier-General George S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1868, which is now, for the first time, published in full. The report opens with a statement regarding the condition of requirements and a discussion of the present National Guard organization. In alluding to the subject of armories, the report calls attention to the fact that the enormous sum of \$108,209 32 had been expended for the furniture of the armories of the First Division in a single year, and an extract is made from the report of the Citizens' Association on this subject. The opinion is expressed that under judicious management the regiments of New York could all be furnished with more suitable armories than at present for \$80,000 per annum, including cost of furniture, repairs, insurance, etc. The appointment of a board of officers to examine this matter is recommended. The report contains other interesting matter connected with the Inspector-General's Department. The accompanying documents include the report of Colonel L. W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General; the inspection reports of the various brigade inspectors, and an abstract of the inspection returns of every brigade and division in the State.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held in Company B, of this regiment, on Monday evening, the 23d instant—Colonel Leggett presiding. Sergeant S. A. Taylor was elected first lieutenant, vice Carmichael, resigned; Sergeant J. C. Rae, second lieutenant, vice Dingman, resigned; W. L. Leggett, third sergeant, vice Taylor, promoted; and H. C. Johnson, fourth sergeant. Privates J. E. Searchand J. Byrnes were elected corporals. Private Daniel M. Woods was also elected to the position of corporal in this company on the 10th instant.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 23, 1868.
The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending November 28th:

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Joseph A. Joel, first lieutenant, with rank October 9th, vice Sidney Lester, removed from State.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Michael Russell, second lieutenant, with rank October 28th, vice M. A. Hook, declined.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
James H. Everett, captain, with rank November 4, 1867, vice Isaac C. Basswell, removed from district.
Christopher Wood, captain, with rank November 6, 1867, vice Martin Snyder, promoted.

James Flynn, captain, with rank December 27, 1867, vice George North, Jr., declined.
Edward Jerneyan, captain, with rank from September 10th vice H. D. Laffin, promoted.

Thomas O'Brien, first lieutenant, with rank November 6, 1867 vice John Dunn, declined.
Ellis S. Bishop, first lieutenant, with rank December 27, 1867, vice James Flynn, promoted.

Jacob L. Burham, first lieutenant, with rank September 10th, vice Wm. Lackey, resigned.
Hyman F. Styles, first lieutenant, with rank September 23d, original vacancy.

John McDonald, second lieutenant, with rank November 6, 1867 vice C. Wood, promoted.
Jeremiah Kamley, second lieutenant, with rank December 27, 1867, vice John Barry, declined.

John F. Capen, second lieutenant, with rank September 10th, vice Edward Jennegan, promoted.
Edward H. Van Nostrand, second lieutenant, with rank September 23d, original vacancy.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.
R. Kelley Styles, second lieutenant, with rank April 17th, vice De Witt, resigned.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Thomas Freeborn, major, with rank October 27, vice Wm. O. Roome, resigned.
Samuel Hopkins, captain, with rank October 29th, vice George G. Neitan, deceased.

Charles Hall, first lieutenant, with rank October 29th, vice Samuel Hopkins, promoted.
John H. Cole, second lieutenant, with rank October 29th, vice Charles Hall, promoted.

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.
Henry T. Allen, quartermaster, with rank November 2d, vice F. S. Heiser, promoted inspector.
Wm. A. Haines, Jr., aide-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant, from November 9th, vice Henry T. Allen, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:
TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
First Lieutenant James Burke, November 17th.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Second Lieutenant Peter Linton, November 20th.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

NOVEMBER 19TH.
Dodge, General.
Farr, J. E., Captain.
Foute, A. M., Colonel.
Funk, John, Captain.
Jarrison, W. H., Colonel.
Johnson, Albert, Captain.
Kerrigan, James, Colonel.
Leadley, John, Captain.

NOVEMBER 23D.
Lee, J. E., Colonel.
Lee, Jas., Colonel.
Mays, Wm. F., Captain.
Mitchell, R. M., Captain.
Slocum, H. W., General.
Stoddard, S., Captain.
Smoot, W., General.
Tower, Z. B., General.

NOVEMBER 23D.
Marvin, S. E., General.
Mix, Edwin, Colonel.
Moithrop, W. H., Captain.
McGee, James, Colonel.
Sweeney, G. C., Major.
Turner, D. S., Colonel.
Wallace, W. E., Captain.
Wire, A. L., Captain.

NAVY.

NOVEMBER 19TH.
Baldwin, Wm.
Brown, Charles.
Brown, William.
Browning, Wm., str. Vermont.
Clarke, Charles A.
Connor, Robert.
Davies, William.
Dryer, Albert.
Freeman, Henry.
Groves, T.
Griffin, Daniel (2).
Kenny, James.
Hues, Walter.
Jester, William.
Kernal, James.
Kulp, E. C.

Landen, Richard.
Lichfield, John.
Maloney, Thomas B.
Miller, Edward (2).
Murphy, James.
McArdie, John.
McCorister, Hudson.
McDade, C. E.
McMellon, Fred.
Noble, Wm. H.
Peters, Thomas.
Smith, Michael.
Thompson, Jacob.
Winter, Waldo (3).
White, John.
Young, John (2).

From the September number of "Harper's Magazine" we extract Mr. Parton's account of a veritable incident, which most amusingly shows how the well-directed enterprise of a manufacturing company may have its effect upon a giant speculation "in the street."

"Oddly enough, this new plated ware played a part in the 'flurry' excited some time ago by the Bears of Wall street, in Pacific Mail stock. Complete services of the Gorham plated goods were ordered for the new steamer *Japan*, belonging to this company, and now plying between San Francisco and China. Before sending away the goods, Messrs. Tiffany & Co., through whom they were supplied, exhibited them in the windows of their store in Broadway; and a truly superb appearance they presented, filling the four windows. This ware, indeed, is so exactly like solid plate in appearance that no silversmith can perceive any difference. Some one of the agents of the Pacific Mail Company came up town to beg Messrs. Tiffany to remove the gorgeous show from their windows, because the Bears, among other means of depressing the stock, were circulating the rumor that the company were guilty of 'the most reckless extravagance' in fitting-up the new steamship, even going so far as to furnish the tables with solid silver plate. The services were accordingly removed, to the serious loss of the passers-by, who had much enjoyed the brilliant spectacle. The Bears were signally mistaken in supposing the purchase of this ware to be an extravagant outlay. On the contrary, it was the result of a closely-calculating economy. China services would, indeed, have been reckless extravagance, and still more reckless would it have been to provide for a steamship the brazen trash usually styled plated ware, that would have worn into shabbiness in one voyage. It was found by actual experiment and comparison before the order was given by Messrs. Tiffany that the Gorham ware had upon its surface four and a half times as much silver as the English plate commonly sold in this market. The Gorham ware was selected solely because it was the cheapest for the purpose."

Regarding the productions in sterling silver by this company, Mr. Parton further observes:

"To speak of the progress in the United States of the various arts involved in the production of silver-plate without giving prominence to the Gorham Manufacturing Company would be impossible; for that progress is essentially their work. Their establishment, too, is a representative one. What they have done in silver, other Americans have done and are doing in other materials. This revolution, yet incomplete, is well represented, in all its many phases, by the progress of the Gorham Silver Works, from the one man tinkering out silver spoons in a corner of a small shop, to the present manufactory, where hundreds of men produce silver ware by the aid of machinery, which multiplies each man's productive power, and increases his ability to produce uniform excellence beyond computation. . . . Thus the various arts involved in the production of fine silver-plate are firmly planted here, and could not but flourish, though the Providence Company were destroyed. No solid silver plate is now imported into the United States—none whatever. The Gorham plate has utterly driven it from the American market."

Mrs. G. W. PARKER certifies to having earned over \$600 in a year, with one needle, on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New York City for all those of their employees who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employees, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—*Observer, July 1st.*

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE Schreiber Band Instruments are winning golden opinions from all quarters. Among the latest unsolicited testimony is that from Professor Zeigler, who after a thorough investigation pronounced them without an equal. Although very sweet and sensitive, yet when occasion requires they give an immense volume of tone, and are perfectly correct in tune. The weight of the instrument resting upon the shoulder is a great

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Amount Insured in 1867	\$32,000,000
Total Income for 1867	2,050,000
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GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

relief in playing, and gives the performer complete command over the instrument. By means of the water-valve, the value of the instrument is largely increased. We see that the Forty-sixth Battalion Band, Port Hope, Canada, are equipped with these instruments, and speak very highly of them.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

MARRIED.

CASELLS.—Sewall.—At Bay View, near Fort Monroe, Va., the residence of the bride's parents, on November 11th, by Rev. M. L. Cheever, chaplain U. S. A., JOHN CASELLS, of Pittsburg, Pa., to ANNIE PINCKNEY, eldest daughter of James M. Sewall, Esq., HIGBEE.—Simpson.—On Thursday, October 29th, at Portsmouth, N. H., by the Rev. George M. Adams, Captain JOHN HENLEY HIGBEE, U. S. Marine Corps, to ISABELLE, daughter of the late Augustus W. Simpson, of Portsmouth.

MORSE.—Bainbridge.—At Lafayette, Ind., at the residence of the bride's mother, on Monday, the 16th instant, by the Rev. L. W. Russ, rector of St. John's Church, Captain CHARLES E. MORSE, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to JULIET, youngest daughter of the late Major W. P. Bainbridge, U. S. Army. HARRISON.—Beaver.—On the 19th instant, at Lewisburg, Penn., by the Rev. Samuel Creighton, Mr. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Philadelphia, late captain Second U. S. Cavalry, to ANNA D., daughter of Peter Beaver, Esq., of the former place.

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Silver Weddings,

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AND

Tin Wedding Invitations,

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T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President.

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Professor George W. Zeigler, of Maumee City, Ohio, accidentally hearing of these instruments, ordered some on trial, and subsequently met Professor Charles Baetz, the celebrated cornet player of Ohio, whose band was equipped with these instruments.

We present below the Professor's unsolicited testimony, remarking that it only accords with that of other well-known musicians who have fully studied the great merits of the first "musical" band instruments ever made.

MAUMEE CITY, Ohio, September 29, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The instruments bought of your agents, M. J. Paillard & Co., E flat Cornet, B flat Cornet, and Bb Tenor, have been received and thoroughly tested. They are not only "beauties," but perfect in every respect. I have long been engaged in making brass instruments, and am now at work in the finishing department of fine metals. I was, therefore, fully prepared to investigate the claims made for your instruments in the advertisements and circulars regarding them. After taking out the valves I find the workmanship perfect within, and throughout the entire instrument the best I have ever seen.

I have used in my musical profession all kinds of European instruments, and of every one of the best makers in this country, in Boston, Worcester, New York City, and other places—have used, examined, and tested them all—and I am ready to say to the musical profession that the "Schreiber Instrument" is the only make, I think, with which fault cannot be found. Sweet and mellow in tone, yet powerful when occasion requires, and correct in tune; very sensitive, yet when forced to give volume of tone they still retain that beautiful tone either in the concert hall or in the open air. Professor Charles Baetz, with his "Great Western Band," from Sandusky, Ohio, with a complete outfit of the "Schreiber Instrument," settled, to my mind, all dispute as to whom belonged the honor of producing the most perfect set of band instruments ever made.

The upward direction of the bell, with weight of instrument resting on the shoulder, gives the "Schreiber Instrument" the advantage over all others in beauty of appearance on parade, ease in playing, and gives perfect and proper direction to the volume of tone from the whole band. The water-valve adds to the value of the instrument at least one-half. The taper proportion of pipe and form of main pipe, with corresponding proportion of bell, gives the "Schreiber Instrument" the supremacy over all others. The valve and construction of key or finger-piece cannot be excelled. I endorse all the claims put forth for these splendid instruments, and I prove my own sincerity by herewith ordering a full set of your German silver instruments. Yours, most respectfully,

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1 3/4 inch, 14.00 "
Lined same as Ivory, in sets of 600, 1 1/2 inch, Engraved, \$1.00.

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Black Rings, \$10, \$12, and \$14 single gross.
White Rings, \$18, \$20, and \$22 a gross.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
Mary A. Smith, plaintiff, against Eliza Ide, Rachel Rogers, Mary Talbot, William Rabold and Kate his wife, George Rabold, Mary Eliza Doremus, Marvin Rabold and Sarah his wife, Susan Heck, Daniel Corry, Virginia Powell, Jefferson Slamm and Hannah his wife, Charles Slamm, Emma Slamm, Addison Slamm (an infant), Clara Slamm (an infant), Rachel Fellows, Mary Eliza Miller, William Slamm (an infant), and Laura Fletcher (an infant), defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, at a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Broad street, in the said City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 20, 1868.

T. WILBUR BURD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New York, on the fifth day of November, 1868.

Dated New York, November 13, 1868.
T. WILBUR BURD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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We will then send the Watch by Express with bill of collect on delivery, and instruct the Express Company to allow you to open the package and examine the Watch, and if satisfactory you can pay for it and take it; if not, it can be returned at our expense; and should the Watch be taken and afterward not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money.

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